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RUSSIA AND FRANCE.

The Position on the Eastern Question Still Delicate.

Earl Granville's Reply to Gortschakoff's Second Note.

Withdrawal of the First a Condition Precedent to a Conference.

Otherwise the British Embassy to be Withdrawn.

Fierce Combats in the Eastern Environs of Paris.

Gen. Ducrot Still on the East Bank of the Marne.

Gambetta Acknowledges a Check on the Loire.

The German Situation Deemed Critical in Versailles.

THE EASTERN QUESTION.

Earl Granville's Reply to the Second Russian Note—England's Assent to a Conference Conditional on the Withdrawal of the First Note—The Position Still Delicate.

LONDON, Dec. 4.—A special correspondent at St. Petersburg, Sunday afternoon, says: GRANVILLE's reply to GORTSCHAKOFF's second note was delivered yesterday. It insists that GORTSCHAKOFF admits by his answer that his position is wrong in law, it consents to a conference only on the understanding that Russia withdraws the original circular and her pretensions to a right to separate action, and brings the proposition before the Conference anew, to be decided on without previous pledges, otherwise the embassy will be withdrawn. The English think it a diplomatic victory. The position is still delicate.

Prussia Giving Emphatic Assurances of Neutrality—Turkish Disposition Regarding a Conference—Baron Von Beust on the Position of Austria.

LONDON, Dec. 4.—ODO RUSSELL continues to receive most emphatic assurances of the neutrality of Prussia on the Eastern question.

TURKEY.

A special correspondent at Pesth, the 1st inst., writes: "Constantinople advices say that the Porte is likely to accept a conference under the conditions proposed by Austria and England."

AUSTRIA.

Baron VON BEUST was before the Budget Committee of the Austrian delegation, today, and made a peaceful address. He hoped for a realization of the conference under necessary guarantees, and expected the unanimity of the Powers interested will secure the integrity and independence of Turkey. He said all uncalled for meddling with the questions concerning the reconstruction of the German Confederation were far from his thoughts. The general aspect of the affairs of the world required a country, wishing to preserve its existence to observe caution and continue watchful, since the chances for peace were always in proportion to the readiness for a resolute defense.

The European Powers in Favor of a Conference—The Army of Egypt—The Peace Party in England.

[The following appeared in our Sunday edition.]

LONDON, Dec. 3.—A telegram from Vienna, dated the 1st, states that Turkey, Italy, England, Prussia and Austria accept the proposal of a conference.

CAIRO, Dec. 2.—The army furloughs have all been withdrawn, so that in case of difficulties arising from the Eastern question, the army can be placed at the disposal of the Sultan.

LONDON, Dec. 3—P. M.—At Birmingham last evening a large meeting was addressed by Messrs. THAROLD, Vicar of St. Pancras, ROGERS, JACOB, BRIGHT and others. Resolutions in favor of a Peace Congress were unanimously adopted.

THE FRANCO-PRUSSIAN WAR.

Sanguinary Conflicts Around Paris—Details of Gen. Ducrot's Sortie—He Still Holds the East Bank of the Marne—The Struggle for Brie.

LONDON, Dec. 4—5 A. M.—The fighting at Brie, on Friday, was very severe, the Germans being exposed to a steady fire from the French forts. But at 3 o'clock in the afternoon the French retired, leaving behind many prisoners. Brie, though abandoned by the French, has not been occupied by the Germans. Prince GEORGE of Saxony, in a dispatch to the King of Saxony, states that Brie and Champigny have been recaptured, although the French brought heavy masses into action. He admits that the Saxons suffered grievously.

THE FRENCH WOUNDED.

The French wounded who have fallen into the hands of the besiegers refuse the offer to be sent back to Paris.

GERMAN CONFIDENCE.

The German leaders are losing much of their overweening confidence in consequence of recent military events.

THE FIGHTING ON THE MARNE.

BRUSSELS, Dec. 3.—Gen. DUCROT's army yesterday held Noisy-le-Grand, Brie, Villiers, Champigny, Chennevières and Ormesson, on the left bank of the Marne. An attack was made by the Saxons and Wurtembergers, 60,000 strong, at daylight, on Brie and Champigny, which places they assaulted in four columns. DUCROT withdrew from his advanced position at Champigny, Brie and Villiers, to the peninsula formed by the bend in the river near Le Trembla, covering his flanks by the river. The Germans were then within range of the guns of Forts Resny and Nogent, which opened upon them with terrible effect. The French held their position, and a fresh force from the city, crossing the Marne north of the peninsula, attacked the Germans, who retired beyond Brie. In this attack the Saxons lost heavily, particularly in officers, who were greatly exposed in rallying their wavering troops. The French losses were also large, but they retained possession of the east bank of the Marne, holding all the bridges. The fight terminated at 3 o'clock in the afternoon.

ANOTHER DISPATCH.

LONDON, Dec. 4.—Advices have been received by balloon from Paris to the 30th inst. The French held the points recovered from the Prussians, and were preparing for a further offensive movement. A flood prevented DUCROT from crossing the Marne on the 29th, and Gen. VINOY therefore retired. But on the 30th DUCROT resumed his forward movement, and obtained the advantages on the east bank of the Marne, which have been already reported. The Prussians certainly got possession again of Champigny, as they claim, but the French subsequently recovered the places.

THE TRUCE.

TOURS, Dec. 3.—The Parisians deny that they asked for a truce for burying the dead, and declare that the demand came from the enemy. DUPING has been appointed Director-General of the Engineering Bureau. Generals in Algeria have been ordered to the southern frontier of the colony to prevent incursions of the native tribes.

Still Another Account of the Sortie of the 1st—A Battle North of the City—The First German Shell Fired into Paris.

LONDON, Dec. 4.—A special correspondent at Versailles, the 1st, writes: The sortie, yesterday, against the Wurtemberg Division, east of Paris, between the Seine and Marne, resulted in leaving the French in possession of the villages about Brie-sur-Marne. The Germans say they must retake these villages at any cost. The French at one time occupied a line right and left of Ormesson. They were driven back with heavy loss from this, their most advanced position. The Wurtembergers were supported by a brigade of the Second Pomeranian Corps, the Crown Prince's old corps, and a part of the Sixth Corps. Both sides fought hard. The French were led by dismounted officers of high rank, and showed something of their traditional fire. Had not the Wurtembergers been very steady while being driven back, and had not the Prussians arrived promptly to their support, the investment line might here have been broken. The French, in fact, merely gained a better foothold for their future spring. Their great want is space to display their forces.

A SORTIE TO THE NORTH.

A very hard fight took place the same day north of St. Denis. The French sallied out against the Fourth Prussian Corps. The attack was repulsed and prisoners were taken by the Prussians. The loss of the French was heavy, including seventeen officers. FREDERICK CHARLES' operations, though not unsuccessful, were much hindered by heavy roads. The army is fatigued by long marches. Today all is quiet in the southern front of Paris.

A SHELL SENT INTO PARIS.

The first shell was fired into the city yesterday from the Bavarian batteries near Chatillon. This was accidental. The Crown Prince has ordered the use of no more guns at present at such a range. If the French try more sorties there will probably be a sharp attack on the outlying defenses of the city.

NO FIGHTING ON SATURDAY.

A special correspondent telegraphs from Berlin on Sunday afternoon: "The King telegraphs to the Queen: 'No fighting of any moment yesterday at Paris. The French are massing troops from Vincennes. During the fight of Dec. 2, the French lost 1,800 prisoners, including one General and twenty superior officers, besides seven guns.'"

DUCROT REINFORCED.

TOURS, Dec. 4—Evening.—It is rumored that Gen. DUCROT, still near Paris, has been reinforced, and will speedily take the offensive.

CRUELTY OF THE INVADERS.

The *Moniteur* publishes a circular to the Great Powers, setting forth the cruelties committed during the war by the invaders of France.

The Position up to the 1st inst.—Champigney Taken by the Prussians and Retaken by the French—Prussian Terms to Paris.

[The following appeared in our Sunday edition:]

TOURS, Dec. 3.—A balloon from Paris has descended near Le Mans. It left that city on the 1st inst., and brings the following news:

The French troops kept the positions they took in the sorties of the 29th and 30th, and were preparing to vigorously prosecute an offensive movement. Gen. VINOY had a position greatly in advance of Gen. DUCROT. The latter was stopped, owing to a sudden rise in the river brought about by the Prussians breaking away a dam, and not on account of any resistance offered by the Prussians. The Prussians retook Champigney, but the French again took it. The Prussians and not the French, demanded a truce to bury their dead.

WHEN PARIS IS READY TO SURRENDER.

LONDON, Dec. 3.—The London *Telegraph* has received a telegram which pretends to give the terms to be exacted in the surrender of Paris. The summons will allow three days for the surrender. The Regulars and Mobiles are to be made prisoners of war, and the Nationals and Irregulars are to be disarmed and restored to private life. The ports, guns and munitions are to be given up, and the regular garrison will be allowed to march out with the honors of war. If a surrender is refused the siege will proceed. A bombardment will only be employed in extreme need. None of the Prussian siege guns are yet in position. It is said if the King accepts the German Crown he will assume the title "Kaiser von Preussen und Schirmherr von Deutschland."

The Situation on the Loire—An Indecisive Battle—Advance of the French Checked—Prussians Massed Between Them and Paris—Gambetta's Circular.

TOURS, Dec. 3, via LONDON.—The Prussians yesterday attacked the Sixteenth and Seventeenth Army Corps. The result of the engagement was indecisive, according to *La France*, but the *Moniteur* is silent with regard to it.

AN OFFICIAL FRENCH CIRCULAR.

TOURS, Dec. 4.—The Government makes the following announcement:

The Army of the Loire has discontinued its forward movement, owing to the resistance of the enemy, who has concentrated large masses of troops between Pithiviers, Artenay and Augerville. The army occupies strongly intrenched positions, in which it will remain for the present, postponing its advance until a better opportunity is offered. In the meanwhile, Gen. DUCROT, with the army which he led out of Paris, is disengaged, and will be able to act more freely, not finding before him the masses of the enemy which it was supposed were going to meet him, but which are really retained north of Orleans.

(Signed,) GAMBETTA.

MORE TROOPS MOVING FORWARD.

The marching of troops through Tours, on their way to the front, is incessant. The weather is intensely cold.

SKIRMISHING ALONG THE LOIRE.

TOURS, Friday Night, Dec. 2.—The movement of the Army of the Loire continues, and there are frequent encounters all along the line of the advance, without marked advantage to either side. In one of them Gen. SOUNIS was wounded and taken prisoner. This checked, momentarily, the advance of the Seventeenth Corps, which, however, held its positions. The *morale* of the troops is excellent, and the French are confident of success.

A Bloody Battle on the Loire on Friday—De Paladines to Receive Reinforcements.

TOURS, Sunday Evening, Dec. 4.—Minister GAMBETTA has gone to Orleans to consult with the officers of the Army of the Loire. The battle of Friday, in which the Sixteenth and Seventeenth Army Corps were engaged was protracted and sanguinary, and there were great losses on both sides, the Prussians using heavy artillery. The Army of the Loire will receive large reinforcements.

Operations to the South and East of Paris—Prussians Concentrating at Etampes.

[The following appeared in our Sunday edition.]

TOURS, Dec. 2.—The Prussians are concentrating at Etampes, thirty miles south of Paris, to dispute the advance of Gen. D'AURELLES DE PALADINES. Prince FREDERICK CHARLES has left Pithiviers.

LONDON, Dec. 3.—The *Times'* correspondent telegraphs from Etampes on the 2d, that 50,000 French formed yesterday, and attacked the force outside Paris. They were resisted by the Twelfth Corps, composed of Saxons and Wurtembergers. The French ultimately retired. The loss on both sides is considerable.

SUCCESSFUL DEFENSE OF AUTUN.

LONDON, Dec. 3.—A dispatch, dated Autun, the 1st, states the Prussians attacked that city, yesterday, with infantry, cavalry and twelve guns; they were repulsed with heavy loss. The town was bombarded with howitzers. GARIBALDI's Mobiles fought well. [Autun is in the Department of Saone-et-Loire, is the capital of the Arondissement, and is on the Arroux. It is 165 miles south-east of Paris.]

TOURS, Dec. 3—P. M.—The Army of the Loire made a successful forward movement today. All the railways in this part of the country have ceased, temporarily, to take passengers, owing to the enormous movements of troops.

Report from the Duke of Mecklenburg of the Battle at Bazoches les Hautes.

[The following appeared in our Sunday edition.]

LONDON, Dec. 3.—The Duke of MECKLENBURG makes the following report:

Yesterday morning a battle commenced near Bazoches les Hautes. After a hot fight the Fifteenth French Army Corps was defeated and driven back to Artenay, on the Paris and Orleans Railway, thirteen miles from Orleans, and the Sixteenth French Army Corps driven beyond Loigny. Several hundred prisoners and eleven guns were taken. The enemy's loss is considerable. Our loss is unknown, but is much smaller than that of the enemy.

Amiens—The Evacuation by the Germans Said to be Confirmed—A Second Prussian Attack Repulsed at Autun.

LILLE, Dec. 4.—The evacuation of Amiens by the Germans is confirmed. The enemy, as they retired, blew up the bridge between Albert and Acheux, to protect their retreat. Nothing has since been heard of Gen. MANTEUFFEL, and there is little doubt that he has abandoned his march on the north, and is hastening with all his forces to Paris.

TOURS, Dec. 2.—The enemy continue their retreat from the north.

AUTUN.

A second attack was made on Autun by the Prussians, and was repulsed with considerable loss to the assailants.

THE SITUATION CRITICAL.

LONDON, Dec. 4.—A special correspondent at Versailles writes:

The bombardment of Belfort has commenced. Nothing new has been received from the Army of the Loire. The military situation among the best informed circles is deemed critical. MANTEUFFEL has been ordered to march to Paris. It is stated on good authority BISMARCK insists that he must and will retire from office unless the convention with the South German States is adopted unaltered.

AFFAIRS IN PARIS.

Landlords and Tenants—Incidents—Value of Servants—Accidents—Literary Gossip—Sentiment Toward Foreigners—Crusade Against Dogs.

From Our Special Correspondent.

PARIS, Sunday, Nov. 9, 1870.

There has never been a war, perhaps, or a great commotion in any country, without bringing up some important questions in political economy. The duties of landlords and tenants has always been a much-debated question, and so long as it remains unsettled the landlords will remain, justly or unjustly, a much-abused class. In this city great enmity is being shown to that class. Two-thirds of the *locataires* will tell you that the landlords, that is the property-holders, are now paying nothing toward the war: that they are losing nothing, and are receiving their ordinary rents. It is utterly impossible to convince them that it is always property which has to pay the war debt. A few proprietors have voluntarily reduced their rents, or remitted them for the moment, but, as the greater majority continue to stand upon their rights, a crusade is being organized against them. Confounding their moral obligations with those of a political or social nature, the members of the National Guard feel that, since they are engaged in the service of the country, they should have free rent for themselves and their families. The proprietors reply that they, too, are serving the country in the National Guard. It is clear that this is one of those questions about which a great deal can be said on both sides. Considering the high price of everything, the poor are not able to pay high rents, and the men who are taken from their work to serve in the National Guard at a franc and a half a day, cannot pay at all. This is an unpropitious moment to defend the rights of property, and were one to do so in the streets he would lay himself open to violence and abuse; yet one cannot see, without some alarm, this growing disposition to destitute the landlords, for, once begun, there is no telling where the work would end. Some three weeks back the Government issued an order arresting the payment of rents for three months, but those who avail themselves of this act must make oath to their inability to pay. It would be better, perhaps, if the landlords were themselves to reduce their rents one-third during the continuance of the war; but experience shows that this does but little toward stopping the demands of tenants.

INCIDENTS.

Among the wounded brought in after one of the late sorties was a young Bavarian officer, who had received a ball in the chest. He explained to a member of the ambulance the nature and consequences of his wound, and asked for Dr. NELATON. "He knows me very well," said the young officer, "for I long followed his course in Paris, and I was even one of his hospital assistants. If you explain to him my situation I have no doubt that he will come and make an effort to extract the ball I have received." Mons. NELATON recognized his pupil at once, and did all that was possible for him, but he did not long survive. A flag of truce was sent to the enemy to offer his body, which was gratefully accepted. Among the Bavarians captured were many who spoke French well, several inquiring for friends whom they had known during their residence in Paris.

The celebrated Dr. RICORD was summoned to Mont Valerian, on a recent occasion, and was upon the ramparts when some shells were fired at the Prussians. He watched the shot with great interest, seeing it strike a building half a mile further than he expected.

"Tiens!" he cried, "that is my property you are firing at."

"Sorry for you, doctor."

"One consolation, commandant, I am not the only proprietor devastated by your shells."

"If that is a consolation," said the officer, pointing to a hundred houses in ruins or showing the marks of shot.

Speaking of doctors reminds me of what I observed after one of the late combats. The French wounded were treated by the enemy, and only those who were badly injured were given up. Those handed over to the French ambulances had a paper pinned upon their breasts giving a full and complete diagnosis of the case, written in French, to save a second examination of the wounds. Everything was conducted in the most admirable manner, showing the perfect discipline which reigns in every department of the Prussian Army.

VALUE OF SERVANTS.

Some time ago I remarked upon a curious fact concerning the servants in the hotels of Paris, nine-tenths of whom were Germans. The Grand Hotel lost some 300 waiters by the order of expulsion. Some excessively patriotic people demanded to know why the proprietor thus employed Germans instead of French. He replied that he would gladly employ French servants if they could fill the places. He desired a Secretary to replace the German who left him, a man speaking six modern languages. It is hard to find a Frenchman who can speak any language but his own, none assuredly who would take the place of a waiter. On the other hand, all of these German servants spoke English, French and German, some of them adding Spanish and Italian. But the Germans were sent away, and now it is difficult to find a man to interrogate the prisoners. The Bavarians captured were kept for a long time upon the Place Vendome, while an Alsatian *concierge* was sent for who knew German. The Alsatians speak German almost as well as the Swiss of the lower cantons. The questioning went on in this way: "You hate the King?" said the Alsatian, the Germans looking at each other with a smile at the bad language, responded, "Ja." "BISMARCK is a brute?" "Ja." "You are starved?" "You have no shoes?" "You are tired of the war?" to all of which the Bavarians laughed, and responded "Ja!" and the journals had some glowing articles upon the discontent in the Prussian Army, founded upon this novel interrogatory. I believe that there are some members of the Academy who know two or three languages, but the Emperor was about the only man in France who could speak all of the modern languages well. It is very rare to find a French officer who knows any language but his own. M. BENEDETTI was many years in Germany without learning the language. The scene with the Prussian prisoners was very ridiculous, and I saw two or three English lads in the crowd perfectly able to act as interpreters if they had chosen to do so.

ACCIDENTS.

Several deplorable accidents have recently occurred, and no less than six soldiers have been killed in one week by the careless handling of arms. But a thing still more sad is reported. A young wife went to carry food to her husband, on duty upon the ramparts, and on inquiring for him, was told in joke that he had just been killed by the Prussians. She fell insensible to the ground, and although her husband soon came to her, she could not recover from the shock. That night she died.

LITERARY GOSSIP.

A new volume is announced by VICTOR HUGO, or rather a new edition of his *Chatiments*. M. HUGO authorized a new edition, stipulating only that it should be printed in the very best manner, and on the finest of paper. As a poet, one cannot but admire M. VICTOR HUGO. Speaking of literature reminds me that the *Memoirs of Talleyrand*, which were announced to appear about this time, have been stopped by the war. Like thousands of others, I was looking with eager interest for this volume.

SENTIMENT TOWARD FOREIGNERS.

Some time ago many English and Americans left Paris, giving as a reason that the day would come when the mob would raise a cry against all nations. They were not far from the truth during the spy-fever, but that passed without difficulty of a serious nature, and since that time the foreigners were left in peace. The English were strongly distrusted, but up to about three weeks ago the Americans were in favor, because one hundred thousand volunteers were expected to aid the new Republic. As the volunteers did not come, and as the United States did not see fit to make war upon Prussia, the ill-feeling against Americans increased, and it was high time for those who could do it to leave. The Government gave tickets for meat to the various legations, and a journal remarked in a sneering way that it was happy to know that the representatives of Her Majesty, Queen VICTORIA, were not to be fed. The *Gazette de France* speedily accused the United States with hostility to France and friendship for Prussia, and it sneered at Minister WASHBURNE for having taken the Germans under his protection. The insinuations of this sheet, tending to irritate the mob, were despicable. This paper has always been legitimist, but it is now one of the most servile flatterers of the Republic. The paper published outside, under the same name used entirely different language. With the present feeling against foreigners it would take little to inflame the mob against them, and one can scarcely comprehend a similar sentiment in a people who owe all of their wealth and prosperity to the strangers who visit and reside in their cities. There is scarcely a day in which some man does not try to force me into an argument by demanding why my country does not send aid to France. It does no good to say—because you will not even welcome foreign officers of education, or give them a sergeant's galons.

CRUSADE AGAINST DOGS.

Certain municipal inspectors recently took it into their heads to kill all of the dogs in Paris as useless mouths. Some of the papers caught at the idea and approved it; but when the matter came to be considered it was found to be an impracticable measure. There are thousands of men who would share their last crust with their dog, and who would revolt against any authority which ordered their execution. Seeing that they had taken the unpopular side of the question these journals explained that they did not mean the pets of their owners, but the irregular dogs—the vagabonds without a permission to circulate, that is without a collar giving their name and address. It is therefore not yet decided to execute the dogs. I have a friend who comes to see me occasionally to give me a friendly wag of the tail, and to take a sou's worth of horse-bones, who will be pleased to hear this news. He is a very well-informed dog, of the porter family, living just across the way, and one I am proud to call my friend. Can these wise municipal inspectors have ever known the friendship of a dog?

Meteorological Record.

The following is the Signal Service report of the state of the weather and wind last night, Sunday, Dec. 4, at 11:35 o'clock:

Place of Observation.	Height of Barometer.	Thermometer.	Direction of wind.	Velocity of wind, miles per hour.	Pressure of wind, Pounds per Sq. foot.	Force of wind, reduced to Beaufort scale (approximately).	State of the weather.
Cheyenne	29.59	24	W.	35	6.00	High wind.	Clear.
Omaha	29.20	41	N. E.	4	.08	Gentle.	Clear.
St. Paul	29.67	30	....	....	....	Calm.	Cloudy.
Duluth	29.83	37	W.	45	10.00	High wind.	Snow.
St. Louis	29.65	56	S.	12	.75	Brisk.	Cloudy.
New-Orleans	30.17	61	S.	4	.08	Gentle.	Fair.
Milwaukee	29.71	43	N. E.	12	.75	Brisk.	Cloudy.
Chicago	29.69	46	E.	4	.08	Gentle.	Clear.
Mobile	30.14	53	S.	12	.75	Brisk.	Cloudy.
Nashville	29.94	55	....	....	....	Calm.	Cloudy.
Montgomery	30.14	49	....	....	....	Calm.	Clear.
Cincinnati	29.79	50	S. E.	2	.02	Very gentle.	Cloudy.
Toledo	29.77	42	....	....	....	Calm.	Clear.
Detroit	29.77	44	....	....	....	Calm.	Cloudy.
Cleveland	29.84	42	S. E.	3	.02	Very gentle.	Fair.
Lake City	30.11	49	....	....	....	Calm.	Clear.
Augusta, Ga.	30.37	45	....	....	....	Calm.	Clear.
Key West	30.11	68	N. E.	3	.02	Very gentle.	Clear.
Pittsburg	29.90	45	E.	3	.02	Very gentle.	Cloudy.
Buffalo	29.77	43	....	....	....	Calm.	Fair.
Rochester	29.91	40	....	....	....	Calm.	Clear.
Oswego	29.81	42	N.	4	.08	Gentle.	Cloudy.
Washington	29.89	44	N. W.	3	.02	Very gentle.	Cloudy.
New-York	29.85	47	....	....	....	Calm.	Clear.
Boston	29.84	40	N. W.	2	.03	Very gentle.	Cloudy.

Notice has been given in the South Carolina Legislature of a bill to regulate the hours of labor in the cotton factories in the State.

WASHINGTON.

Preparation for the Opening Session of Congress Today.

Arrival of Congressmen and Other Distinguished Visitors.

Substance of the Report of the Secretary of the Navy.

The Question of Free Ports on the Rio Grande.

Official Relations of President Grant and Admiral Porter.

Secretary Robeson's Forthcoming Report—Arrival of Congressmen—Interest on Bonds in Aid of the Pacific Railroad—Official Changes in Cuba—Free Ports on the Rio Grande—Other Matters at the Capital.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 4.—The report of the Secretary of the Navy is brief, but terse and felicitous in expression. It is devoted chiefly to two things: first, to showing that notwithstanding the enormous demands upon the Department, the expenditures have been kept down, and are absolutely over $1,000,000 less for the year ending Dec. 1, 1870, than for the year ending Dec. 1, 1869; secondly, to demonstrating that while the Department is responding to the demands of the country for economy in expenditure, it is at the serious cost of our commerce in foreign seas and to the detriment of the rights of our citizens in foreign lands. With 140,000,000 square miles of navigable waters, and a coast line of our own of 7,000 miles, the Secretary well says that forty ships are utterly insufficient. He forcibly alludes to the fact that the only means of enforcing either respect for the Government or protection for its citizens away from home are the guns of the navy, and that scarce a mail comes but brings intelligence of some call upon the naval vessels in distant seas for protection; and especially at the present time, he says, everywhere on the shores of civilized Europe, the security of American rights and citizenship demands the presence of our flag, while in the half-civilized East our commerce is constantly startled by outbreaks which defy the power of even friendly Governments. What Mr. ROBESON says about the importance of our interests on the Asiatic station will be heartily indorsed, especially by those who have commercial relations with that quarter. He says that the constant necessity for an increase of our force there, which we are unable to afford, oppresses the Department. He adds that the feeling of uncertainty and alarm which at this time pervades all the European settlements in China, extends to our own commercial and religious representatives, and the bulk of our Asiatic fleet is now cruising in that portion of the station for the protection of any interests that may be threatened, and the display, as far as may be, of that armed force which makes the strongest appeal to Asiatic respect.

ARRIVAL OF CONGRESSMEN.

The trains last night and this morning came laden with members of Congress from all parts, and both Houses will be comparatively full tomorrow. Speaker Blaine, and Messrs. Sumner, Wilson, Cragin, Dawes, and Washburn came in from New-England. Senators Osborn, Gilbert, Spencer, Sawyer, and Harris came in from the South. Senators Fenton and Conkling, and Representatives Cowles, Sheldon, Bennett, Cox and Schumaker came in from New-York. Senator Casserly and Representatives Atwood, Williams, Cullom, Palmer, Hay, Winans, Logan, Strickland, Stoughton, Upson, McNeely, and many others, came in from the West.

OTHER ARRIVALS.

The hotels to-night are thronged as they have not been for months, and people once more feel a busy atmosphere. Among the prominent outside people here are Govs. FAIRCHILD, of Wisconsin, and MCCOOK, of Colorado; Ex-Senator RICE, of Minnesota; Gen. INGALLS, of New-York; J. S. CLARKE, of FIELDS, OSGOOD & Co., Boston; Vice-Admiral ROWAN and others.

THE BONDS IN AID OF THE PACIFIC RAILROAD.

The action of the Secretary of the Treasury in referring to the Attorney-General the question of the power of the Government to enforce full payment of the interest on the United States bonds issued in aid of the Pacific Railroads, is the beginning of an effort, on the part of the Government, to accomplish, by legislation, if need be, the end indicated. The Attorney-General heard an argument by the counsel of the Road, JAMES H. STORRS, on Saturday afternoon. Mr. STORRS contended that the Company is not bound to pay any interest on the bonds till they have matured, except from the revenue from specific sources, specially designated for that subject. He also argues that the Government will still gain by the road, from saving in the transportation of freight and mails and the increase of taxes on property and the value of public lands. An opinion of Judge HOAR recently given was handed to Mr. AKERMAN, which sustains the first part of the counsel's argument.

THE NEW FRENCH MINISTER.

Viscount TRIELHARD's credentials arrived yesterday from the Government at Tours, and he was duly presented as French Minister to Secretary FISH, yesterday morning. M. BERTHEMY took his leave at the same time and left for New-York to-night.

EFFECT OF CHANGES IN CUBA.

The recall of Captain-General DE RODAS, of Cuba, by the Madrid Government is accepted here as a concession to the Volunteer element, which, led by VALMASEDA, has been the source of much trouble to Spain. VALMASEDA, it will be recollected, was the perpetrator of some of the greatest outrages on the Island of Cuba, and has had to be held in check by DE RODAS. There is much fear here that VALMASEDA's violent tendencies will result in complicating our relations with Spain, always very delicate, and sometimes on the very brink of rupture, which on more than one occasion has only been avoided by the skillful exercise of diplomatic ability on the part of Secretary FISH.

SENATOR FROM ALABAMA.

A telegram received here yesterday, from the Chairman of the Republican State Executive Committee of Alabama, says: "Gen. WARNER was unanimously nominated for Senator in the Republican caucus last night, receiving forty-two votes. A few members withdrew before nomination. There are seventy Republican members, and had all been present, WARNER would have received at least sixty votes, and probably sixty-two."

AFFAIRS IN GEORGIA.

The Atlanta municipal election takes place on Wednesday. There are two Democratic candidates for Mayor in the field, and the chances of Republican success are excellent. The Democratic papers of Georgia are much perplexed to know what to do with SAM. BARD, of the Atlanta *True Georgian*, who has just hoisted the Democratic flag and declared for HOFFMAN. They are asking, "What shall we do with him?" His declaration for HOFFMAN is not so much the work of Tammany's agents as a bid for the substance that BARD and everybody else believes will mostly be used to secure for Tammany's candidate Southern Democratic support.

Dispatches to the Associated Press.

FREE PORTS ON THE RIO GRANDE.

The subject of the establishment of free ports on the Rio Grande will, at an early day next session of Congress, be brought before that body. More than two years ago the Committee on Foreign Affairs of the House made a report, pursuant to a resolution offered by Mr. BLAINE, instructing that Committee to inquire whether the action of the Mexican Government in establishing free ports at Matamoras and other points on the Rio Grande is not in violation of treaty stipulations, and unfriendly to the commercial rights of the country. Senator PATTERSON, of New-Hampshire, during the former session of Congress, also made a report in condemnation of the "free-zone" system. The Committee of the House had before them the correspondence between this Government and that of Mexico, including the dispatches of Mr. PLUMB, who says:

"By the establishment of the free zone the system on the Rio Grande frontier has become practically similar to that in operation on the west coast of Mexico. It is this contraband trade, thus conducted, that has stood in the way of our legitimate commerce with Mexico, and it is a point of exceeding interest to our future commercial relations with that country to ascertain whether there is not some way by which these exceptional advantages may be terminated so all shippers to that country, whether of large or small invoices, be placed upon a footing of just and fair equality."

In conclusion he says:

"The almost entire breaking up by the late intervention of the former channels of European trade, affords a valuable opportunity for the United States to run almost a monopoly of the foreign commerce of Mexico, and if peace, as it may now be hoped, shall be firmly established, that commerce will not only be very largely increased, but in the effect large returns in silver would have upon our own finances, may become very important."

Mr. PLUMB was at that time acting as Chargé d'Affairs at Mexico. This subject was brought to the attention of the Mexican authorities by that gentleman, and also by Minister ROSECRANS. The Minister for Foreign Affairs informed Mr. PLUMB that "the Government has considered, and will continue to occupy itself in considering, this subject with that attention its importance requires." But instead of affording a remedy, the free-zone system has been extended.

LECTURES FOR THE LINCOLN MONUMENT FUND.

Mr. J. H. LITTLEFIELD, the artist, will lecture on his personal recollections of ABRAHAM LINCOLN, throughout the North under the auspices of the Lincoln Monument Association, the proceeds to be applied toward the erection of the monument.

YERGER NOT LIKELY TO BE TRIED.

A recent letter from Jackson, Miss., says that the Grand Jury, in July last, found a true bill against YERGER for the manslaughter of Col. CRANE; that the Court has not been in session since that time, and it is more than probable there will be a change of the venue, and that it is somewhat doubtful whether there will ever be a trial or not.

MR. YOUNG AND THE IMMIGRATION CONVENTION.

Gov. BAKER, of Indiana, as President of the late Immigration Convention at Indianapolis, has addressed a letter to Secretary BOUTWELL, thanking him for the interest he took in that Convention in sending Mr. YOUNG to be present during the deliberations. The Governor says: "Mr. YOUNG was admitted as a member of the Convention, and I feel confident I express the general opinion of the members when I assure you that he proved to be a very valuable member, and that his presentations of the statistics of immigration were listened to with profound interest and great satisfaction."

GRANT AND PORTER.

The Recent Publication by Ex-Secretary Welles—What Grant Said of Porter in his Official Report—The Real Status of the Two Officers as Seen in the Light of the Official Record.

From Our Regular Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Dec. 3, 1870.

The motive which prompted the making public of the private letter of Admiral PORTER to Ex-Secretary WELLES, in which the former criticizes Gen. GRANT, is simply a morbid desire for making mischief and creating bad blood, by opening anew for gossip and comment a condition of circumstances which were long since modified, explained and buried. The responsibility of this business lies at the door of Ex-Secretary WELLES, whose *penchant* for scandal seems to increase with age. The attempt to make it appear that this letter is an official document, to be found on the files of the Navy Department, is a piece of false pretense, in keeping with the character of the publication itself. To Mr. WELLES belongs the discredit of violating the sanctity of private correspondence, and that, too, at a time when the circumstances and facts under which the letter was written had been entirely changed by subsequent developments, and all causes for complaint removed, as well as all feeling of unrequited or unappreciated services on the part of Admiral PORTER, provided any such were ever entertained.

I assume, of course, that the letter is genuine, although I have not asked Admiral PORTER as to that, and do not propose to do so. It is sufficient to know that the letter is not official. Now to utterly defeat and destroy the mischievous effect intended to be wrought by this publication, it is only necessary to bring again to the attention of the public the precise terms in which Gen. GRANT spoke of Admiral PORTER and both the successful and unsuccessful attempts to capture Fort Fisher, in his official report reviewing the operations of the armies for the year 1865. First, as to the apparent complaints that Gen. GRANT put Gen. BUTLER in charge of the troops of the first expedition, when he had told PORTER—as this letter says—he would not. Gen. GRANT said in his report:

"Gen. BUTLER, commanding the army from which the troops were taken for this enterprise, and the territory within which they were to operate, military courtesy required that all instructions should go through him. They were so sent; but Gen. WEITZEL has since officially informed me that he never received the foregoing instructions, nor was he aware of their existence until he read Gen. BUTLER's published official report of the Fort Fisher failure, with my endorsement and papers accompanying it. I had no idea of Gen. BUTLER's accompanying the expedition until the evening before it got off from Bermuda Hundred, and then did not dream but that Gen. WEITZEL had received all the instructions, and would be in command. I rather formed the idea that Gen. BUTLER was actuated by a desire to witness the effect of the explosion of the powder-boat. The expedition was detained several days at Hampton Roads, awaiting the loading of the powder-boat. * * * * * * *

The powder-boat was exploded on the morning of the 24th, before the return of Gen. BUTLER from Beaufort; but it would seem from the notice taken of it in the Southern newspapers that the enemy were never enlightened as to the object of the explosion until they were informed by the Northern Press. On the 25th, a landing was effected without opposition, and a reconnoissance, under Brevet Brig.-Gen. CURTIS, pushed up toward the fort. But before receiving a full report of the result of this reconnoissance, Gen. BUTLER, in direct violation of the instructions given, ordered the re-embarkation of the troops and the return of the expedition."

Gen. GRANT then goes on to say that soon after the return of the troops he received a dispatch from the Secretary of the Navy, and a letter from Admiral PORTER, informing him that the fleet was still off Fort Fisher, and expressing the conviction that, under a proper leader, the place could be taken. He at once advised Admiral PORTER to hold on and he would send another expedition. He selected Major-Gen. A. H. TERRY to command it, and in his instructions to Gen. TERRY, dated Jan. 3, 1865, he said:

"It is exceedingly desirable that the most complete understanding should exist between yourself and the naval commander. I suggest, therefore, that you consult with Admiral PORTER freely and get from him the part to be performed by each branch of the public service, so that there may be unity of action. It would be well to have the whole programme laid down in writing. *I have served with Admiral Porter, and know that you can rely on his judgment and his nerve to undertake what he proposes. I would, therefore, defer to him as much as is consistent with your own responsibilities.*"

Subsequently, in recounting the results of the expedition, Gen. GRANT says:

"On the 14th, (January,) a reconnoissance was pushed to within five hundred yards of Fort Fisher, and a small advance work taken possession of and turned into a defensive line against any attempt that might be made from the fort. This reconnoissance disclosed the fact that the front of the work *had been seriously injured by the navy fire*. In the afternoon of the 15th, the fort was assaulted, and, after most desperate fighting, was captured with its entire garrison and armament. Thus was secured, *by the combined efforts of the army and navy*, one of the most important successes of the war."

It must be remembered that a portion of this was written, and that all of this occurred before the date of the alleged letter from PORTER to WELLES. The intention is, of course, to injure President GRANT, by quoting what it is alleged PORTER said and thought of him then. Always assuming, at the worst, such a letter to have been written, are not the above extracts more than sufficient to show their utter groundlessness, and have not the relations of the two men since abundantly proved their confidence in and appreciation of each other? I venture the assertion that a man as magnanimous and a sailor as brave as Admiral PORTER, will not hesitate to say, in the light of subsequent events, that there never was the slightest foundation for such complaints, granting that they were ever uttered. What PORTER might have felt or said then, has been so utterly disproven and eradicated since, that even this shameful attempt to injure both the President and himself, will fail in effect.

CYMON.

ROME.

French Sympathy for the Pope—Papal Exaltation and Revenge.

Writing from Rome on Nov. 10, the *Pall Mall Gazette* correspondent says:

"A letter has been received by the Pope from Gen. TROCHU, which was sent from Paris in a balloon, and afterward forwarded by courier. In this epistle the General expresses his sympathy for the Holy Father in the misfortunes which have fallen upon him, and laments that the present condition of France prevents her from coming to his assistance, but he is persuaded that this disability will soon cease. As for himself, he had determined to seek retirement as soon as he accomplished his mission at Paris, but the dethronement of the Holy Father by the Italian annexation has led him to abandon this resolution, and he will make it his next duty to restore the Pope his triple crown. Letters and addresses of adherence pour into the Vatican from all sides, and keep the Holy Father in a state of exaltation which renders him indifferent to present reverses. I believe the most sanguine clericals are surprised to find what a power the Papacy still exercises in Christendom, and how tenaciously the superstitious and imaginative cling to this self-constituted deity on earth. The Holy Father is made so bold that he has at last decided to pronounce the major excommunication against VICTOR EMMANUEL as the King enters Rome. This measure is intended as a retaliation for the seizure of the Quirinal, which was entered the day before yesterday by Signor BERTI, Questor of Rome, and, in presence of the local authorities and the notaries FRATOCCHI and TIRATELLI, taken possession of for the King. The Questor broke the seals on the Pontifical apartments, and forced the doors, a proceeding which the diplomatists here have represented in strong language to their respective Courts."

A Condemned Murderer Who Wanted to be Hanged—He is Sentenced to the Penitentiary for Life.

The Columbia (Mo.) *Statesman* of a recent date says: "The sentence of CONNELLY, who has for some time been awaiting death on the gallows for the murder of Mrs. MORE, having been twice respited, has been commuted to imprisonment for life by Gov. MCCLURG. He was to have been executed today. When the jailor communicated to him this last action of the Governor he became enraged, and remarked: 'This is the —— country on earth, and has the poorest laws. I have been lying here in prison for months. My execution, for which everything has been made ready, has been twice put off, and now I am to go to the Penitentiary for life, instead of being hung, as I wanted to be.' He was evidently disappointed in not being permitted to meet death on the scaffold, having all the while since his incarceration expressed himself as desiring to be hung. A very large portion of the community think that he should have been accommodated. Every preparation had been made by Sheriff ORR for his execution; his coffin and all the paraphernalia of a murderer's death at the hands of the law were ready. The scaffold was erected on the banks of the Hinckston, about one mile south-east of the town, in a secluded and lonely spot in the woods. Yesterday morning, in charge of Deputy Sheriff HENRY C. KEENE, CONNELLY took his departure for the Penitentiary, still regretting that he could not be hung instead of going to the State Prison."

Base-Ball—Game of the Mutuals at New-Orleans.

From the New-Orleans Times, Dec. 1.

The Mutuals, of New-York, having deferred their departure, arranged a game with the champion R. E. Lees, which came off at the Park, yesterday, in the presence of an audience which was select if not numerous. The contest was the very best of the Mutual series in this city, and eclipsed the famous game of the Stars, played last Sunday. To the close of the eighth inning the score was small and the game evenly contested, the total figures at that point being 8 to 8, and decidedly interesting. In the ninth inning, however, the New-Yorkers rallied to the tune of seven runs, and putting the Lees out for a blank, scored the victory. The following is the score:

MUTUALS.	1B.	TR.	LEES.	1B.	TR.
Hatfield, s. s.	3	3	Hennessy	3	5
Eggler, c.	1	1	Burt	2	2
Patterson, l. f.	2	3	Levi	0	0
Nelson, 2d b.	1	1	Tilton	0	0
E. Mills, 1st b.	3	5	Eastin	1	1
Martin, p.	2	2	Bertel	1	2
C. Mills, c. f.	1	2	Bond	3	4
Wolters, r. f.	2	2	Landon	2	2
Higham, 2d b.	3	4	Lauer	0	0
Total	18	23	Total	12	16

INNINGS.

	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	8th.	9th.	
Mutuals	3	2	1	1	0	0	0	1	7	—15
Lees	0	0	1	0	3	0	2	1	0	— 8

Time of game—One hour and forty minutes.
Umpire—T. D. WILLIAMS.

The Naval Homicide—Particulars of the Killing of Chief Engineer Kellogg.

From the Washington Star, Dec. 2.

The Board of Naval Officers, recently in session at Key West, Fla., to examine into the cause of the death of Chief Engineer MORTIMER KELLOGG, of the United States steamer *Terror*, have reported to the Secretary of the Navy that Chief Engineer KELLOGG came to his death from internal hemorrhage, caused by a pistol ball through the right lung from a pistol in the hands of Surgeon WM. M. KING, U. S. N. The Board also found that the death of Mr. KELLOGG originated from a personal difficulty on shore and not in the line of duty. Miss EMMA CAREY, the principal witness in the case, testified that on the 16th of November she was walking with Surgeon KING in front of Mr. PITCHER's store, and had his arm at the time. They met Engineer KELLOGG, who, with his left hand took Dr. KING by the throat and struck him on the head two or three times with a cane, and then kicked him. Witness had hold of Dr. KING's arm when he fell, and thought he was tripped up. She ran into PITCHER's store, and Dr. KING walked off about ten feet, when he took a pistol from his pocket and fired twice at Mr. KELLOGG. Witness called to Dr. KING to stop, which he did immediately. Mr. KELLOGG approached witness after the firing, and said: "Madam, you proceed home," then turning toward her said: "Oh, it is you, Emma. You are making yourself very common by walking with Dr. KING." Witness then went away with Dr. KING. Mr. KELLOGG kicked Dr. KING while on the ground. No action in the matter has yet been taken by the Navy Department, the civil authorities having the case in hand.

The Rochester *Democrat* expresses its approval of the bill pending before Congress, which provides that when a State neglects to furnish the proper educational facilities, the General Government shall provide them at the expense of such State.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE LIFE OF HENRY JOHN TEMPLE, VISCOUNT PALMERSTON, K. G., G. C. B., &c. With Selections from his Diary and Correspondence. By Right Hon. Sir HENRY LYTTON BULWER, G. C. B., M. P. Two volumes. Philadelphia: J. B. LIPPINCOTT & Co. 1871.

"It is difficult for any one who has not tried to write a work of this kind to anticipate the difficulties through which it is carried out." Sir HENRY BULWER does wisely to remind his readers, in the first sentence of his preface, of the peculiar difficulties which he has had to meet. A deep sense of these—a feeling, as it were, of oppression from the magnitude of his task—seems to accompany him throughout its performance. The concise, accurate style we expect from so experienced a writer and diplomatist is now and then disfigured by blemishes of which the odd-looking repetition in the sentence we have quoted is a trifling instance. The volumes before us have been looked for with interest a long time, and now that they have come will bring to many readers considerable disappointment. No doubt they contain a great deal of solid matter—perhaps one of their faults is that they contain too much of such matter—but they are also characterized by a curious deficiency in the liveliness, polish, and symmetry which in such a work, from such a hand, would be naturally looked for. Another reason for disappointment consists in the limited time covered by these volumes. The life of PALMERSTON is brought down only to the fall of the Whig Ministry, in 1841. But the most interesting part of Lord PALMERSTON's life, at least to the present generation, lies between 1841 and the time of his death. His success up to the former date, as his biographer himself says, was but "the pedestal of his after fortunes," the foundation of "that reputation which he still enjoys among foreign nations."

As regards the mass of correspondence and official documents now printed, Sir HENRY BULWER explains that his first purpose was to sketch Lord PALMERSTON as he has sketched Mr. CANNING in *Historical Characters*. A great number of the deceased statesman's letters were, however, subsequently placed in the author's hands, and he thought they ought to be included in the biography. Still, Sir HENRY thought of finishing his work in two volumes; but such quantities of foreign correspondence were put into his possession that he again decided to extend his plan. The two volumes now published are therefore to be regarded as only the beginning of a work which may be expected to swell to four, or even to six volumes hereafter. Sir HENRY BULWER had, no doubt, good reasons for the course he has adopted. We cannot but think, however, that a comprehensive account of Lord PALMERSTON's life, put together in an uninterrupted manner at the outset, and followed by a separate collection of letters and other papers, would have been more useful, as well as more generally acceptable, than the work in its present form. Many of the letters are, no doubt, highly valuable, and often make us acquainted with the character of the man as no mere description could do; but their value would not have been impaired by putting them together, and the continuity and attraction of the biographical narrative would surely have been enhanced thereby. The following estimate of PALMERSTON's character, and the appended dates, will serve as an appropriate introduction to further comment Sir HENRY BULWER's volumes:

In the march of his epoch he was behind the eager, but before the slow. Accustomed to a large range of observation over contemporaneous events, he had been led by history to the conclusion that all eras have their peculiar tendencies, which a calm judgment and an enlightened statesmanship should distinctly recognize, but not prematurely adopt or extravagantly indulge. He did not believe in the absolute wisdom which some see in the past, which others expect from the future; but he preferred the hopes of the generation that was coming on to the despair of the generation that was passing away. Thus throughout a long political life there was nothing violent or abrupt, nothing that had the appearance of going backward and forward, or forward and backward. His career went on in one direction gradually but continuously from its commencement to its close, under the impulse of a motive power formed from the collection of various influences—the one modifying the other—and not representing in the aggregate the decided opinion of any particular party or class, but approximating to the opinion of the English nation in general. Into the peculiar and individual position which, in this manner, he by degrees acquired, he carried an earnest patriotism, a strong, manly understanding, many accomplishments derived from industry, and a sound early education, and a remarkable talent for concentrating details. This last, indeed, was his peculiar merit as a man of business, and wherein he showed a masterly capacity. No official situation, therefore, found him unequal to it; while it is still more remarkable that he never aspired to any situation prematurely. Ambitious, he was devoid of vanity; and with a singular absence of effort or pretension, found his foot at last on the topmost rung of the ladder he had been long unostentatiously mounting.

Born	Oct. 20, 1784
Succeeded his father	April 17, 1802
M. A., Cambridge	Jan. 27, 1806
Lord of the Admiralty	April 3, 1807—Oct. 1809
Secretary at War	Oct. 28, 1809—May 26, 1828
Sec'y for Foreign Affairs	Nov. 22, 1830—Nov. 15, 1834; April 18, 1835—Aug. 31, 1841; July 3, 1846—Dec. 22, 1851
Home Secretary	Dec. 28, 1852—Jan. 30, 1855
Prime Minister	Feb. 20, 1855—Feb. 20, 1858; June 30, 1859—Oct. 18, 1865
Died in office	Oct. 18, 1865

Although Lord PALMERSTON has often been considered a quick-tempered, not to say choleric, man, his letters show him to have been exceedingly prudent and circumspect. Even in boyhood these qualities were strongly displayed; and the remarkable forbearance with which he declined high office, when offered to him in early manhood, is a striking illustration of the fact. Thus, at twenty-five, when PERCIVAL offered to make him Chancellor of the Exchequer, (1809,) he writes to Lord MALMESBURY: "Of course one's vanity and ambition would lead one to accept the brilliant offer first proposed; but it is throwing for a *great stake*, and where much is to be gained, *very much* also may be lost. I have always thought it unfortunate for any one, and particularly a young man, to be put above his proper level, as he only rises to fall the lower." This caution was one of the secrets of Lord PALMERSTON's popularity and influence. He excited no jealousies by a swift ascent to distinction—drew down on himself no ridicule by attempting duties for which experience had not qualified him; and so when, by slow degrees, he took the high places, it was with universal assent and general confidence. A clever man, and, knowing himself to be clever, he never imagined himself to be a "heaven-born" statesman. He was willing to believe that the path to knowledge was thorny and difficult, and to perfect himself by long discipline and a careful study of other men's failures and successes before grasping the chief command.

The extracts from Lord PALMERSTON's journals with which his biographer favors us are certainly very interesting reading, and so, although in part anticipated by the previous text, is the autobiography at the end. They suggest, as, indeed, in a greater or less degree, do all the writings of statesmen, how much the affairs of nations are made up of repetitions of events and arguments that have been gone through before. Such a passage as the ensuing, if we read, for "Jena," "Sedan" or "Metz," and reverse the victorious Power, shows this in a strong light:

"After such a signal overthrow as that of Jena, it is natural to endeavor to find out reasons in the treachery or incapacity of the officers concerned, and it often happens that much injustice is in this manner done to men whose only fault has been a want of success. In the present instance there can be no doubt that to the above-mentioned causes, in part, the defeat of the Prussians may be ascribed. All possible allowances being made for superior skill and generalship on the part of the French, still, had the Prussians done their duty, the catastrophe could not have been so complete. It is, however, known that they did not."

The long battle of diplomacy in which PALMERSTON, TALLEYRAND, METTERNICH, SEBASTIANI, NESSELRODE, THIERS, PERIER, and others took part with such activity during the Administration of Lord GREY, furnishes abundance of even more emphatic illustration. These matters and many more like them show how diplomatic history, perhaps more than any other, repeats itself, and are best handled in the work before us. A statesman's private affairs will, however, be inquired into by many with greater interest than those that concerned the fate of nations. The man is, in some respects, a more attractive study than the public concerns which he molded and directed. A letter written to Lord PALMERSTON's sister in 1808, from his property in Sligo, Ireland, is, in this regard, one of the most entertaining in the collection. The following passages are especially so, and display Lord PALMERSTON's character in favorable colors:

"I have in this part of the country about 10,000 acres, of which between eight and nine lie together to the north of Sligo. It is a tract of country about two miles broad and six long, bounded on one side by the sea, and on the other by bog and high, craggy mountains. It is wholly unimproved; but almost all the waste ground or bog is capable of being brought into cultivation, and all the arable may be rendered worth three times its present value. This, however, must be the work of time, and to accomplish it much must be done. The present objects which I must in the first instance set about, are to put the parish church in a state of repair, so as to make it fit for service; to establish schools, to make roads, and to get rid of the middle-men in some cases where it can be accomplished. After that, as opportunities occur, I mean to endeavor to introduce a Scotch farmer, to teach the people how to improve their land; to establish a little manufacturing village in a centrical part of the estate, where there are great advantages of water and stone; and to build a pier and make a little port near a village that stands on a point of land projecting into Donegal Bay, and called Mullaghmore.

"The schools and roads, however, are the most important points at present, and the condition of the people calls loudly for both. The thirst for education is so great that there are now three or four schools upon the estate. The people join in engaging some itinerant master; they run him up a miserable mud hut on the roadside, and the boys pay him half a crown, or some five shillings, a quarter. They are taught reading, writing, and arithmetic, and—what, from the appearance of the establishment, no one would imagine—Latin, and even Greek.

"I mean to build three good school-houses on the estate, and attach to each three or four acres of land, which will keep a cow and grow potatoes without making the school-master into a farmer. Then, if the salary paid by the boys is not sufficient, the deficiency may be made up in money; and as the masters will be under my control, to be turned off at pleasure, I shall have security for their good conduct. I fancy they must be Catholics, for the people will not send their children to a Protestant.

"The worst circumstance attending the property is that it is so populous. Every farm swarms with little holders, who have each four or five, or at the utmost ten or twelve acres. They are too poor to improve their land, and yet it is impossible to turn them out, as they have no other means of subsistence. Their condition, however, will be improved as I gradually get rid of the middle-men, or petty landlords.

"These people take a certain quantity of ground, reserve to themselves a small portion, and let out the rest to under-tenants. They make these unfortunate devils pay the rent of the landlord, and an excess, which they keep themselves, and call a profit-rent, while they live upon the part they reserve without paying any rent for it. In my last ride the day was very fine, and the whole tenantry came out to meet me, to the number, in different places, of at least two or three hundred. The universal cry was, 'Give us roads and no petty landlords.'"

Other letters to his sisters are filled with tokens of Lord PALMERSTON's kindliness, as well as of his thrift and forethought. His business projects were generally prosperous, especially the mining speculations, and he appears to have lent a helping hand to many who were less fortunate in this world's goods than himself. He wrote to his own family with great freedom touching his own affairs, his reserve being apparently kept for diplomatic purposes. As a pendant to the last quotation, the subjoined extracts from a letter to his sister FANNY are discursive and amusing:

"It is very gratifying to me to find that I got through the business in a manner that was generally considered satisfactory. My friends were of course bound to say that I had acquitted myself well; but I have received expressions of commendation from the Opposition, which are the more flattering, as they may be considered as conveying the real opinion of those from whom they proceed. WINDHAM was pleased to make honorable mention of me in his speech; and what I certainly least expected, WHITBREAD, with whom I had never before exchanged a word, took occasion, as he met me entering the House yesterday, to say some very handsome things to me about perspicuity and information. The *Courier* gives a very good report of what I said, barring a few mistakes in figures, of which, however, it is only surprising there are so few.

"We had last night a most extraordinary display of folly, coarseness, and vulgarity from FULLER, who, because Sir JOHN ANSTRUTHER, Chairman of the Committee, would not take notice of him, when he several times attempted to rise, in order to put some very gross and absurd questions to Lord CHATHAM, flew out into such a passion, and swore, and abused the Chairman and the House to such a degree that it became at last necessary to commit him to custody. As he went out he shook his fist at the Speaker, and said he was a d——d insignificant little puppy, and, snapping his fingers at him, said he did not care that for him or the House either. He is now amusing himself with the sergeant-at-arms, and I think was very lucky in not being sent to Newgate or the Tower.

"I shall not be able to get down to Park-place this week, but I have ordered a new pair of pumps, and as soon as they are ready I shall take the first opportunity of running down to join your dancing-parties."

Our legitimate scope in considering the subject of these volumes is perhaps confined to their own limits, in which Lord PALMERSTON's political history during the past generation is not included. Some events, however, we may be forgiven for briefly touching upon. Up to 1835-40 he was what he himself described as a Canningite. The party of Mr. CANNING is graphically described by Sir HENRY BULWER as follows: "It was not in favor of an extensive suffrage." "It favored the existence of a powerful and wealthy landed aristocracy." "It was not opposed to that system of so-called rotten boroughs, which was certainly an absurd anomaly in the theory of popular representation. Still, it *tolerated* universal suffrage as an exhibition of popular feeling in certain localities. It opposed the pretensions of aristocratic pride to exclusive power; and it defended its adherence to the existing parliamentary constitution on the plea that that constitution brought practically the best men, poor and rich, and of almost every station into the House of Commons." It was after the period embraced in our author's volumes that the time arrived when Lord PALMERSTON became famous as the exponent of a policy of his own, and ceased to be accounted that of another. As the head of the Opposition after PEEL came into power, in 1841, he made himself most conspicuous. He bitterly opposed the Ashburton Treaty with this country, (1842,) and styled it the "Ashburton capitulation." By his extraordinary sommersault to the side of the Corn Law League (1845) he gained more friends than enemies. Indeed, Lord PALMERSTON was almost always among statesmen what the London *Times* has been among newspapers—*i. e.*, signally adroit in trimming sails to catch the rising breeze from the popular side. In 1846 he was again Foreign Minister, and dealt with many affairs of importance at the time, although they now appear of comparative insignificance. The recognition of LOUIS NAPOLEON by England was chiefly Lord PALMERSTON's work—sorely against the will of Queen VICTORIA and her consort—and the French Emperor had in the English Minister a firm supporter. Indeed, had PALMERSTON lived and retained his faculties and power, NAPOLEON's position and chances at the present moment would doubtless be far better than they are. A biography is more satisfactory, when it somewhere includes a concise summary of its subject's career, achievements and mental and physical characteristics. Except in the table we have already printed, Sir HENRY BULWER gives us but slight help in the way of such a record; or rather, we should say, the information he supplies is so scattered as to make it a task of some difficulty to pick out and unite the various links of the biographical chain. It is interesting, for example, to know that Lord PALMERSTON counted among his ancestors Sir PHILIP SIDNEY and Sir WILLIAM TEMPLE: that born and long a resident of his favorite broad lands, (Hampshire,) he died at Brockett Hall, (Herts;) that, being the third Viscount, he was an Irish peer, and so could only enter the House of Lords by election—a circumstance that explains some things otherwise obscure; that after 1828, when he withdrew from the War Office and threw himself into the arms of the Whigs, he was held by many good men to have been guilty of an unpardonable act of perfidy; that even up to his eighty-first, and last, year, he was a remarkably hale and robust man, a good eater, a sound sleeper, and possessed of the fine digestion which, united with a bad heart, some cynic says is all that is necessary for success and happiness; that he was for a long time warmly opposed in policy to Queen VICTORIA and Prince ALBERT, so much so as at one time (1850) to lead Her Majesty to address to him one of the sharpest notes addressed by a Sovereign to a Minister in modern times; that he was celebrated for his gallantries, which got him into many scrapes, even in advanced life; that he wrote, in early life, various political squibs, some of them in conjunction with PEEL and some with JOHN WILSON CROKER; and that he wrote, in the *New Whig Guide*, a "report of the trial of HENRY BROUGHAM for calling Mr. PONSONBY an old woman," together with other curious pasquinades. Some of these facts we do not find at all in Sir HENRY BULWER's volumes, and those of them that are in his pages are but slightly noticed. The work, in short, instead of being a fearless and outspoken life of the man, is a cautious and elaborate eulogy, interspersed with the letters and correspondence—a production well calculated to do honor to Lord PALMERSTON's memory and to please his surviving friends, but rather baffling than otherwise to the general reader, who wishes to get a correct and comprehensive idea of what the deceased statesman really was.

The great services he rendered to England, and thus, incidentally, the damage he did to other countries, may, in a measure, cloud foreign judgments of him. To us, however, Lord PALMERSTON appears a hard-headed, vigorous man, a man with much humor and little imagination, with much courage and little sensitiveness, a man not over-gifted with the finer feelings of any sort, but endowed with uncommon prudence and practical sense, and, above all, a man with clearly-defined ideas of what he wanted to do, backed by the strength of mind and body which hammers ideas into realities. What he undertook to do, therefore, he almost invariably did, and to this habit of persistency up to achievement, he mainly owed his influence and his towering reputation. He had not the profound convictions of the first of English statesmen, and was probably not accused without a cause of being sometimes willing to abandon principles for the sake of success.

Christmas Books.

Whatever else the forthcoming holiday season may be deficient in, it is abundantly clear that the stock of juvenile books will be quite up to the average. In addition to those previously noticed, we have before us a steadily increasing list of compact little volumes, all handsomely got up, creditably illustrated, and more or less meritorious in point of literary merit.

LEAVITT & ALLEN BROTHERS, New-York, present three neat boxes, containing three volumes each, and forming in each case a separate series of juvenile tales. The first of these is called "Alfred Oldfellow's Way to Success Series," and includes the stories called *Uncle Nat*, *Joe Nichols* and *Tom Randall*. The former of these has already introduced the author into the domain of juvenile fiction, the two latter are distinguished by the same freshness and originality which characterized the earlier one. We are pleased to observe that the Mr. Oldfellow introduces into the minds of his juvenile readers the germs of reflection upon the mysteries of our City Government. The result in after life of such passages as the following, cannot be easily over-estimated: "Why don't the City have these streets cleaned, do you ask? Yes, yes, sure enough; why don't it? Ah, my boy, you are not old enough to understand this thing. It takes a very old bird to comprehend this business. But if you live long enough, and become a contractor or City inspector, you'll find that the City is a great institution." The "By and By Series" contains the early life and boyish and girlish traits of Harry, Will and Alice Leonard. The author, Mrs. FREDERICK FIELD, contrives to make their history very interesting, as well as to keep steadily in view the elevation of the sentiments and education of the sympathies of her young readers. The "Can and Can't Series," including the three volumes, *I Can*, *I Can't* and *I'll Try*, are informed by an avowed purpose of conveying a distinct moral of perseverance, submission, or steadfastness, according to the history of the typical character selected for notice. Though of a somewhat graver cast than the preceding, these volumes are eminently fitted to engage the attention, as well as to improve the character of the juvenile minds for whose comprehension they are adapted.

DODD & MEAD, New-York, present, as contributions to holiday literature, three handy little volumes, *Rollo and Lucy Poetry*, by JACOB ABBOTT, being a compilation of verses suited to all varieties of juvenile taste and comprehension. Nearly uniform with these, only somewhat more elaborate in embellishment, is, *Labor Stands on Golden Feet*, a holiday story, by HEINRICH ZSCHOKKE, translated by JAMES YEATS, LL. D. The story possesses much freshness and homely simplicity and vigor, and is likely to leave an impression of the healthiest kind upon the reader.

LEE & SHEPARD's latest addition to their voluminous collection of juvenile books is one entitled *Double Play, or How Joe Hardy Chose his Friends*, by WILLIAM EVERETT. Starting with a preface that is perfectly unique, in so far as it is likely to be read even by the boys whom it addresses, the author unfolds a hearty, rollicking and healthy tale eminently suited for the juvenile palate, and not at all calculated to vitiate the juvenile intellect by premature sensationalism. The book is beautifully printed on toned paper, and is altogether one of the most desirable additions we have yet seen of the literature for the holidays.

CHARLES SCRIBNER & Co. present a fresh volume of their illustrated library of wonders, entitled *Wonders of Bodily Strength and Skill*, translated and enlarged from the French of GUILLAUME DEPPING by CHARLES RUSSELL. The subject is worked up with great completeness and skill, and the illustrations are unusually numerous and well executed.

CARLETON gives as a holiday book *The Culprit Fay*, a poem, by JOSEPH RODMAN DRAKE, with 100 illustrations by ARTHUR LUMLEY. This little poem was composed among the Highlands of the Hudson, in the Summer of 1819. It was suggested by a remark "that it would be difficult to write a fairy poem, purely imaginative, without the aid of human characters." The success with which the difficulties of this task were overcome is no less remarkable than the felicity with which the artist has caught the spirit of the poet, and produced genuine fairy-like illustrations for a genuine fairy poem.

G. P. PUTNAM & SONS publish in the *Sunnyside Book* a holiday volume of great elegance. The literary portion consists of contribution, partly drawn from the magazine, by BRYANT, CURTIS, STEDMAN, BAYARD TAYLOR, HOWELLS, STODDARD, O'CONNOR and WILLIAM ALLEN BUTLER, with some choice selections from WASHINGTON IRVING. The artists are WM. HART, HOWS, DARLEY, NAST, CASILEAR, SMELLIE, SHATTUCK, MCENTEE, BELLOWS, and HUNTINGTON, and the combined result is a success such as might reasonably be anticipated from so brilliant an array of talent.

FORTY-FIRST CONGRESS.

Third Session—List of the Members of Both Houses.

The Forty-first Congress reassembles at the Capitol, in Washington, today. There have been some changes in both Houses, through death and resignation, since its last session, and we therefore publish a revised list of the members, below. The Senators from Georgia have not yet been admitted. Their credentials were presented at the last session, and when they are admitted to the seat, we shall once more have a full Senate. Nearly ten years have elapsed since all the States have been represented in the Senate, the two members from South Carolina having resigned in December, 1860, and since that time continuously some States have been without representation. The Senate is now larger than ever before, through the admission of new States into the Union, and the number of members has increased from sixty-six, in 1860, to seventy-four, in 1870. In the following list, the names of Republicans are printed in roman, Conservatives in small-capitals, and Democrats in italics. Vice-President SCHUYLER COLFAX is President of the Senate, and JAMES G. BLAINE Speaker of the House of Representatives:

	Term expires.		Term expires.
ALABAMA.		MISSOURI.	
Willard Warner	1871	Chas. D. Drake	1873
Geo. E. Spencer	1873	Carl Schurz	1875
ARKANSAS.		NEBRASKA.	
Alex. McDonald	1871	John M. Thayer	1871
Benj. F. Rice	1873	Thos. W. Tipton	1875
CALIFORNIA.		NEVADA.	
Cornelius Cole	1873	James W. Nye	1873
Eugene Casserly	1875	Wm. M. Stewart	1875
CONNECTICUT.		NEW-HAMPSHIRE.	
Orris S. Ferry	1873	Aaron H. Cragin	1871
W. A. Buckingham	1875	Jas. W. Paterson	1873
DELAWARE.		NEW-JERSEY.	
Willard Saulsbury	1871	Alex. G. Cattell	1871
Thos. F. Bayard	1875	*John P. Stockton*	1875
FLORIDA.		NEW-YORK.	
Thos. W. Osborn	1873	Roscoe Conkling	1873
Abijah Gilbert	1875	Reuben E. Fenton	1875
GEORGIA.		NORTH CAROLINA.	
Rich. H. Whiteley	1871	Joseph C. Abbott	1871
Henry P. Farrow	1875	John Pool	1873
ILLINOIS.		OHIO.	
Richard Yates	1871	John Sherman	1873
Lyman Trumbull	1873	*Allen G. Thurman*	1875
INDIANA.		OREGON.	
Oliver P. Morton	1873	Geo. H. Williams	1871
Daniel D. Pratt	1875	Henry W. Corbett	1873
IOWA.		PENNSYLVANIA.	
James H. Howell	1871	Simon Cameron	1873
James Harlan	1873	John Scott	1875
KANSAS.		RHODE ISLAND.	
Edmund G. Ross	1871	Henry B. Anthony	1871
Samuel C. Pomeroy	1873	William Sprague	1875
KENTUCKY.		SOUTH CAROLINA.	
Thos. C. McCreery	1871	Thos. J. Robertson	1871
Garrett Davis	1873	Fred'k A. Sawyer	1873
LOUISIANA.		TENNESSEE.	
John S. Harris	1871	Joseph S. Fowler	1871
Wm. Pitt Kellogg	1873	Wm. G. Brownlow	1875
MAINE.		TEXAS.	
Lot M. Morrill	1871	M. C. Hamilton	1871
Hannibal Hamlin	1875	J. W. Flanigan	1875
MARYLAND.		VERMONT.	
George Vickers	1873	Justin S. Morrill	1873
Wm. T. Hamilton	1875	Geo. F. Edmunds	1875
MASSACHUSETTS.		VIRGINIA.	
Henry Wilson	1871	JOHN W. JOHNSTON	1871
Charles Sumner	1875	JOHN F. LEWIS	1875
MICHIGAN.		WEST VIRGINIA.	
Jacob M. Howard	1871	Waitman T. Willey	1871
Zachariah Chandler	1875	Arthur I. Boreman	1875
MINNESOTA.		WISCONSIN.	
William Windom	1871	Timothy O. Howe	1873
Alexander Ramsey	1875	Matt. H. Carpenter	1875
MISSISSIPPI.			
H. R. Revels, (col.)	1871		
Adelbert Ames	1875		

RECAPITULATION.

Republicans	63
Conservatives	2
Democrats	9
Republican majority	52

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

ALABAMA.
1. Alfred E. Buck.
2. Charles W. Buckley.
3. Robert L. Heflin.
4. Charles Hays.
5. *Peter M. Dox.*
6. *William C. Sherrod.*

ARKANSAS.
1. Logan H. Roots.
2. *Anthony A. C. Rogers.*
3. Thomas Boles.

CALIFORNIA.
1. *Samuel B. Axtell.*
2. Aaron A. Sargent.
3. *James A. Johnson.*

CONNECTICUT.
1. Julius L. Strong.
2. Stephen W. Kellogg.
3. H. H. Starkweather.
4. *William H. Barnum.*

DELAWARE.
Benjamin T. Biggs.

FLORIDA.
Charles M. Hamilton.

GEORGIA.
[Seven members to be elected this month.]

ILLINOIS.
At large—John A. Logan.
1. Norman B. Judd.
2. John F. Farnsworth.
3. Horatio C. Burchard.
4. John B. Hawley.
5. Ebon C. Ingersoll.
6. Burton C. Cook.
7. Jesse H. Moore.
8. Shelby M. Cullom.
9. *Thompson W. McNeely.*
10. *Albert G. Burr.*
11. *Samuel S. Marshall.*
12. John B. Hay.
13. *John M. Crebs.*

INDIANA.
1. *William E. Niblack.*
2. *Michael C. Kerr.*
3. *William S. Holman.*
4. George W. Julian.
5. John Coburn.
6. *Daniel W. Vorhees.*
7. Godlove S. Orth.
8. James N. Tyner.
9. John P. C. Shanks.
10. William Williams.
11. Jasper Packard.

IOWA.
1. George W. McCrary.
2. U. P. Wolfe.
3. William B. Allison.
4. William Loughridge.
5. Frank W. Palmer.
6. Charles Pomeroy.

KANSAS.
Sidney Clarke.

KENTUCKY.
1. *Lawrence S. Trimble.*
2. *Wm. N. Sweeney.*
3. *Joseph H. Lewis.*
4. *J. Proctor Knott.*
5. *Boyd Winchester.*
6. *Thomas L. Jones.*
7. *James B. Beck.*
8. *George M. Adams.*
9. *John M. Rice.*

LOUISIANA.
1. James H. Sypher.
2. Lionel A. Sheldon.
3. C. B. Darrell.
4. Jos. P. Newsham.
5. Frank Morey.

MAINE.
1. John Lynch.
2. Samuel P. Morrill.
3. James G. Blaine.
4. John A. Peters.
5. Eugene Hale.

MARYLAND.
1. *Samuel Hambleton.*
2. *Stevenson Archer.*
3. *Thomas Swann.*
4. *Patrick Hamill.*
5. *Frederick Stone.*

MASSACHUSETTS.
1. James Buffinton.
2. Oakes Ames.
3. Ginery Twichell.
4. Samuel Hooper.
5. Benjamin F. Butler.
6. Nathaniel P. Banks.
7. Geo. M. Brooks.
8. George F. Hoar.
9. Wm. B. Washburn.
10. Henry L. Dawes.

MICHIGAN.
1. R. C. Beaman.
2. Wm. L. Stoughton.
3. Austin Blair.
4. Thomas W. Ferry.
5. Omar D. Conger.
6. Randolph Strickland.

MINNESOTA.
1. M. S. Wilkinson.
2. *Eugene M. Wilson.*

MISSISSIPPI.
1. George E. Harris.
2. J. L. Morphis.
3. Henry W. Barry.
4. George C. McKee.
5. Legrand W. Perce.

MISSOURI.
1. *Erastus Wells.*
2. Gus. A. Finkelnburg.
3. *James R. McCormick.*
4. Sempronius H. Boyd.
5. Samuel S. Burdett.
6. Robert T. Van Horn.
7. Joel F. Asper.
8. John F. Benjamin.
9. David P. Dyer.

NEBRASKA.
John Taffe.

NEVADA.
Thomas Fitch.

NEW-HAMPSHIRE.
1. Jacob H. Ela.
2. Aaron F. Stevens.
3. Jacob Benton.

NEW-JERSEY.
1. William Moore.
2. *Charles Haight.*
3. *John T. Bird.*
4. John Hill.
5. *Orestes Cleveland.*

NEW-YORK.
1. *Henry A. Reeves.*
2. *John G. Schumaker.*
3. *Henry W. Slocum.*
4. *John Fox.*
5. *John Morrissey.*
6. *Samuel S. Cox.*
7. *Hervey C. Calkin.*
8. *James Brooks.*
9. *Fernando Wood.*
10. *Clarkson N. Potter.*
11. Chas. H. Van Wyck.
12. John H. Ketcham.
13. *John A. Griswold.*
14. *Stephen L. Mayham.*
15. A. H. Tanner.
16. Orange Ferriss.
17. William A. Wheeler.
18. Stephen Sanford.
19. Charles Knapp.
20. Addison H. Laflin.
21. Alex. H. Bailey.
22. John C. Churchill.
23. Dennis McCarthy.
24. George W. Cowles.
25. William H. Kelsey.
26. Giles W. Hotchkiss.
27. Hamilton Ward.
28. Charles H. Holmes.
29. John Fisher.
30. David S. Bennett.
31. Porter Sheldon.

NORTH CAROLINA.
1. Clinton L. Cobb.
2. Joseph Dixon.
3. Oliver H. Dockery.
4. *John Manning, Jr.*
5. Israel G. Lash.
6. *Francis E. Shober.*
7. Alexander H. Jones.

OHIO.
1. *Peter W. Strader.*
2. Job. E. Stevenson.
3. Robert C. Schenck.
4. William Lawrence.
5. *William Mungen.*
6. John A. Smith.
7. James J. Winans.
8. John Beatty.
9. *Edwd. F. Dickinson.*
10. Erasmus D. Peck.
11. John T. Wilson.
12. *P. Van Trump.*
13. *G. W. Morgan.*
14. Martin Welker.
15. E. H. Moore.
16. John A. Bingham.
17. Jacob A. Ambler.
18. William H. Upson.
19. James A. Garfield.

OREGON.
Joseph S. Smith.

PENNSYLVANIA.
1. *Samuel J. Randall.*
2. Charles O'Neill.
3. Leonard Myers.
4. Wm. D. Kelley.
5. Caleb N. Taylor.
6. *John D. Stiles.*
7. Wash'n Townsend.
8. *J. Lawrence Getz.*
9. Oliver J. Dickey.
10. Henry L. Cake.
11. *Dan'l M. Van Auken.*
12. *Geo. W. Woodward.*
13. Ulysses Mercur.
14. John B. Packer.
15. *Rich'd J. Haldeman.*
16. John Cessna.
17. Daniel J. Morrell.
18. Wm. H. Armstrong.
19. Glenni W. Scofield.
20. Calvin W. Gilfillan.
21. John Covode.
22. James S. Negley.
23. Darwin Phelps.
24. Joseph B. Donley.

RHODE ISLAND.
1. Thomas A. Jenckes.
2. Nathan F. Dixon.

SOUTH CAROLINA.
1. Jas. H. Rainey, col.
2. C. C. Bowen.
3. Solomon L. Hoge.
4. Alex. S. Wallace.

TENNESSEE.
1. Roderick R. Butler.
2. Horace Maynard.
3. William B. Stokes.
4. Lewis Tillman.
5. William F. Prosser.
6. Samuel M. Arnell.
7. Isaac R. Hawkins.
8. William J. Smith.

TEXAS.
1. Geo. W. Whitmore.
2. *John C. Conner.*
3. William T. Clark.
4. Edward Degener.

VERMONT.
1. Charles W. Willard.
2. Luke P. Poland.
3. W. C. Smith.

VIRGINIA.
1. Richard S. Ayer.
2. James H. Platt.
3. Charles H. Porter.
4. GEO. W. BOOKER.
5. *R. T. W. Duke.*
6. WM. MILNES, JR.
7. LEWIS MCKENZIE.
8. JAS. K. GIBSON.

WEST VIRGINIA.
1. Isaac H. Duvall.
2. Jas. C. McGrew.
3. John S. Witcher.

WISCONSIN.
1. Halbert E. Paine.
2. David Atwood.
3. Amasa Cobb.
4. *Chas. A. Eldridge.*
5. Philetus Sawyer.
6. C. C. Washburn.

RECAPITULATION.

Republicans	168
Democrats	69
Republican majority	99
Total number	237

In the above the four "Conservative" members from Virginia are counted as Democrats. The election of members in Georgia is to be held on the 21st, 22d and 23d of the present month of December. The nominations of both parties are as follows:

Dist.	Republican.	Democratic.
1.	Richard W. White.	W. W. Paine.
2.	Richard H. Whiteley.	Nelson Tift.
3.	Marion Bethune. J. H. Caldwell, (Ind.)	William F. Wright.
4.	Jefferson F. Long.	Winborn J. Lawton.
5.	Thomas P. Beard.	S. A. Corker.
6.	John A. Wimpy.	William P. Price.
7.	George P. Burnett.	Pierce M. B. Young.

THE DISPUTE IN ALABAMA.

Correspondence Between the Two Claimants of the Governor's Chair.

The following correspondence has passed between the two claimants of the office of Governor of Alabama:

MONTGOMERY, Nov. 28, 1870.

To Ex-Gov. William H. Smith:

SIR: I have the honor to inform you that having duly qualified as Governor of the State of Alabama, in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution and laws thereof, I am now prepared to enter upon the discharge of my official duties.

I therefore respectfully request the surrender of the departments in the Capitol heretofore occupied by you as an Executive Chamber, and, as I am informed, still in your occupancy.

The surrender indicated and the transference of all public property connected with and appertaining to the office of Governor, may be made to Col. J. J. JOLLY, my Private Secretary, who is hereby duly authorized and empowered for me, in my name, to act in the premises.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,
ROBERT B. LINDSAY.

REPLY.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, STATE OF ALABAMA, MONTGOMERY, Nov. 29, 1870.

Hon. R. B. Lindsay:

SIR—Yours of the 28th inst. has been received through Col. J. J. JOLLY.

In reply I respectfully inform you that I decline to comply with your request to surrender to you the apartments in the Capitol now occupied by me as an Executive Chamber. I also decline to transfer any public property now in my possession. I base my refusal upon the ground that you are not the lawfully elected Governor of Alabama. In order to test that question, I have resorted to the peaceful remedy of a bill filed in the Court of Chancery of Montgomery County, for the purpose of contesting with you the right to the office of Governor, and in the bill prayed for, and obtained, an injunction to the presiding officer of the Senate, which was duly served on him, restraining him from the opening, counting and declaring the result of the votes cast on the 8th day of November for Governor until the further order of the Court.

As I am informed and believe, the only claim you pretend to set up to the office of Governor is based upon a count made in violation of the solemn injunction of said Court of Chancery.

I am, very respectfully,
W. H. SMITH, Governor.

War Feeling in America—What the Nation Learned from the Rebellion.

The public exercises to commemorate the completion of a memorial by the Boston Latin School of its past members who fell in the war of the rebellion, which were held in that city on Friday evening, included an English ode by Mr. WILLIAM EVERETT, and an address by Hon. WILLIAM M. EVARTS. From the report of the latter, as it appears in the Boston *Post*, we quote the following paragraph:

"And now was the issue of this conflict worthy of the sacrifice, and were the sentiments that urged it on even at the great cost of war justified by the result? Why! there are no sufferers from the results of this conflict. There was suffering; plenty of sufferers by grief, by loss, in this community, and certainly diffused throughout the land, rebel and loyal. But I propose to you, fellow-citizens, that as the result of this struggle there is no oppression, no suffering, no loss, no harm, any where throughout the world; but everything is full of gain. When was it ever heard that the beaten party in a civil war met nothing but amplification of right and freedom, exaltation in the sphere and in the scale and in the hopes of future progress; and yet this repressed revolt has carried through the entire population that were engaged in it nothing but manumission, nothing but equality, nothing but freedom, nothing but energy, nothing but the same equal mastery of the future that we possessed before. And how is it with other nations? There is no other nation throughout the world which finds in these our triumphs cause for fear to its hopes or to its safety, but every nation throughout the globe finds and knows that we have fought the battle of humanity, and that the rights and hopes of men, for their personal, their national, complete, and entire progress and development have been advanced by the results of this war. Certainly, we may say, then, that the issue has approved the action of this nation, and that when from other wars there have come consequences which threatened the peace and prosperity somewhere, when the relative conditions of beaten and triumphant parties in the same nation have subjected one to the oppressions and insults of the other—when we can show as the results of this conflict nothing but the elevation, hope and prosperity of the country, we may feel entirely justified in the ascription to moral causes of the whole responsibility for this conflict, and they are entitled to reap a triumphant reward.

"And now there remains only to consider whether, although the completed round of origin of action and of issue be wholly of this elevated and this gratifying character, there may not be included in the example, or the influence for the future some disturbances of the real moral peace on which we proclaimed, and felt before this war, our institutions rested, and on which they were to be perpetual and secure. I know that there are some public orators, some statesmen, perhaps, who think that, seeing this nation thus inflamed by war, and its immense energies displayed, its great triumph and the great fame that has attended it, that a military disposition has been implanted in the bosom of this nation that will find in questions of policy and of interest, in covetous ambitions, and in the disposition to regulate elections, a preference for war over peace. But be sure that a war, such as we know our civil war to have been, is the severest and honestest and the most intelligible lesson that a people ever had occasion to learn; that, in the language of Scripture, 'Wisdom is better than weapons of war;' that for a nation to espouse the cause of liberty and justice at the cost of war is a very different thing from a nation's disposition to espouse the cause of war at the cost of liberty and justice. And by the same schooling that has made us ready to repeat, if need be, every measure of our past sacrifice for great moral purposes in the good of our nation and of the world, we have learned *that war for war is neither fanciful nor poetical*, but involves sufferings which are only justified by the grade and firmness of the virtue on which they rest."

NOTES FROM THE PEOPLE.

The Temporal Power of the Pope.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I offer for publication a friend's letter relative to Rev. Father PRESTON's eloquent address on the "Temporal Power of the Pope." As the criticism of a thorough Catholic on some of Father PRESTON's statements it may interest him, and as an unreserved exposition of pure Roman Catholic theory, (may I say doctrine?) it ought to be valuable to the American public.

MY DEAR ——: I don't expect that you—a proscribed liberal—will approve the following remarks about Father PRESTON's late lecture on the Temporal Power of the Pope; still I will write them. I take exception to the whole tone of what I call his apology as being milk-and-waterish in the extreme. In particular, I object to the following passages, taken from the excellent summary in the TIMES of Monday. You will, perhaps, say that a good Catholic should not criticise the words of his ecclesiastical superiors, and I admit this as a valuable general rule; but I believe there are times when it may be disregarded in presence of a higher obligation, viz., the obligation to uphold the interests of our holy religion, and to protect them from the injurious consequences of lukewarm advocacy. Besides, if a precedent were needed for what I am about to attempt, a very modern one is at hand. You know that M. VEUILLOT, of the *Univers*, lately assailed his ecclesiastical superiors in a tone which even I—ultra as I may be—should not use, though I were applauded, as he was, by the world of good Catholics.

But let me begin. Father PRESTON says: "We do not desire that he" (meaning the Pope) "should be a great power, but only that he should have a certain territory wherein he should be in supreme power." Now, this is a little piece of diplomatic twaddle which concedes a great deal to the bold, unscrupulous spirit of the day, and runs dangerously near the line of heresy. Why "a certain territory," and not a "great power?" Why won't Father PRESTON proclaim at once what all good Catholics hold—that, being the supreme arbiter of the destinies of the world, the sole and infallible judge of everything in the temporal and spiritual orders, the Pope must, *must* also be a great power; yea, the greatest temporal power on earth. You liberals question the infallibility of the Pope in political matters; but, take care! Even Father PRESTON declares he cannot allow this; and a greater authority than he—the Dublin *Review*—has said the same. Search in your "Dublin" for May, 1867, (page 384, article, "Catholic and Party Politics,") and you will find this: "A good Catholic holds * * that the Church has the power of pronouncing infallibly on all political matters bearing at all on religion." Remark the force of the words, "bearing at all." Next substitute Pope for Church, (the proper thing since the Vatican Council,) and you have the orthodox reading. Now, of what value are all these claims if not enforced; and how enforce them unless the supreme Legislator and Executive of the world, the Pope, is made the most powerful monarch on earth; and how, in this infidel age, can he be all this if he must be content with Father PRESTON's "certain territory," which just means only what his enemies may in their generosity leave him? Alas! that our advocates should lack back-bone in this trying crisis of our fate.

Another amazing argument of the reverend Father is this: "The Government has set apart a portion of the United States wherein it can have supreme control. The people of the District of Columbia have never complained." No analogy can be drawn between the vicious human Government under which the deluded Columbians are content to live and the divinely-instituted Government sent to, but rejected by, those vipers, the Romans. Moreover, that a representative clergyman of the Catholic Church in the United States should base an appeal for the temporal power of the Pope on the happiness, assent or condition of the people is—well, it is utterly disheartening. We shall next hear Father PRESTON admit, with travelers who have visited and studied the Papal States, that their condition is not prosperous; nay, deplorable in the extreme. We shall, perhaps, catch him some day indorsing that passage in the correspondence of the Abbé LAMENNAIS—excellent man—when he writes: "Restait Rome: J'y suis allé et j'ai vu là la plus infame cloaque qui ait jamais souillé les regards humains." Strong words indeed; but what if they are true, as you liberal Catholics, headed by DOLLINGER, declare? Is not everything on earth a mixture of good and evil? And if the Romans choose the evil (constitutional government) and reject the good, (infallible guidance,) all the worse for them. All the worse for them, say I, if they will not bear the light burden and sweet yoke of the Papal Government. O, sweet Papal Government! how it rends my heart that thy chosen people should reject thee! But what amazes me is that orthodoxy will weaken its great exclusive cause by permitting any justification of itself to be founded on appeals to the satanic governments of the day. Father PRESTON should be told that good Catholics will not permit any analogies of such kind. Has not this modern notion about representative and constitutional government, about government according to the will of the people, been anathematized by the Holy Father himself? Did he not vehemently curse it as in Austria? Did not a Pope long ago thunder against it when it appeared in England? Are we now to find its apologists in the reverend clergy of our Church in this country? I say, and all good Catholics must join me, perish the so-called rights of the people to "life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness." Live the Divinely-instituted temporal power, whatever be its consequences to man. All hail to the new Holy Roman Empire, when the enthroned Pope, supreme in power and majesty will command, and the world, kissing the dust, shall obey.

Perhaps you think my views extreme, and my way of expressing them bold or abrupt. Well, I don't stand alone. The Dublin *Review* is of my way of thinking. It condemns all such sentiments as, "The people the only source of legitimate power," and remarks that "if the Catholics of these islands (Great Britain and Ireland) ever began taking such notions as these they would incur the worst calamity which could befall them short of actual apostacy. * * * They would be rebels against her (the Church's) authority, and impugn her infallible teaching." Do you really think Father PRESTON is prepared to rebel against the authority of the Church and to impugn her infallible teaching?

I do declare it high time the leaders of the Church put themselves abreast of advanced Catholic thought and openly assert, what they secretly believe, that the Pope has, by Divine right, and at least in theory, supreme command of the thrones, governments and peoples of the earth, and that he must one day silence the clamors of the peoples for education and their so-called rights, and revolutionize every form of government not in accordance with his Divinely-inspired ideas of religion, politics and morals. I may return to this subject at a future time.

Your very faithful friend. ———.

Another Suggestion for Reform.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I can hardly find words to express my admiration of the noble and most praiseworthy stand you have taken in the recent discussion respecting the administration of the City finances. You are certainly entitled to, and I think will receive, the warm approval of every intelligent and right-minded citizen. With your kind permission, I would like to propose an additional reform. In looking over the last annual report of our State Controller, I see that interest is realized by the State upon all unemployed moneys in the Treasury, from time to time, the banks in which they are deposited allowing interest on the same. Now, why should not this be the case with the public money in our City Treasury belonging to the Corporation and the County Government? Instead of allowing the Chamberlain the use of the large amounts (millions of dollars) which he often holds for his own individual benefit, why would it not be for the public interest to have the money paid into some of our large trust companies or banks? I think there would be no difficulty in making such arrangements as would relieve the public from most of the present expenses of the Chamberlain's office, but enable the City to save for its own use and benefit, the large amount of interest on the public deposits which is now pocketed by that officer, or divided by him among a most unscrupulous and corrupt clique of politicians. WALL-STREET.

Honesty of Horse-Car Conductors and Drivers.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In your columns this day I find an article headed "City Horse-cars and Starvation," in which the writer, "Jasper," states that there should be a company started to guarantee the honesty of employes, as London and Paris, and even China, are far ahead of this Imperial City in that particular line of business. Allow me to state that this Company, having a special charter from this State Legislature for that purpose, stands prepared to furnish good and reliable help to merchants, families and others, and guarantee their honesty. We have advertised our business to a considerable extent in your paper. Hoping you will notice this answer to "Jasper," I remain yours with respect,

ALEX. WILDER, President Employment and Indemnity Company.

NEW-YORK, Friday, Dec. 2, 1870.

SUNDAY AT THE PARK.

How Bleak December Appears From the Great Hill—Pencilings From the Stand-point of the Old Arsenal.

Though the Summer campaign has long since passed and the Mall radiates no music, it would be a mistake to suppose that the Park is deserted. In this (for the season) mild and Indian-Summer-like weather, no pleasanter or more fascinating spot to lounge away the *dolce far niente* of a Sunday afternoon can well be imagined. Its attractions are not so materially lessened as might be supposed by the falling of the foliage into the sere and yellow leaf. There is the same concourse of splendid equipages, and the same trampling of spirited spans, sudden and steady, whose eight hoofs trample and thunder with something of the dactylic dance of HOMER's famous hexameters. The pedestrians are less, however. The walks are not so thronged; the Mall is no longer congested with humanity on foot; seats and nooks in which to lounge are comparatively empty of idlers, though their emptiness is less observable than by-and-by it will be, when all the whisking winds of Alaska are let loose and come sweeping down in troops New-York-ward.

The points of interest just at this season, are few. Just a little too cold to loll about carelessly on rustic seats, taking lazy notes of fashion and folly, it is exactly the right sort of weather to saunter about the old arsenal, now dignified as the Museum of Natural History. At this point the concourse of visitors is rather larger than it was during the Summer, as if the cool weather had had the effect to curdle into a body somewhat compact, the atoms of humanity erst scattered over the whole area of the Park, some few forbidden grass-plots excepted. The collection, zoölogical and artistic, is gradually developing—rather by irregular accretion than by systematic application of first principles. This method is, perhaps, unavoidable; but cannot be regarded as adequate to the building up of any collection worth the name of a Museum of Natural History. The museum has added to itself during the past year three or four collections valuable in their way. The Weed collection, formerly owned by MAXIMILIAN, the pseudo Emperor of Mexico, consisting of 6,600 specimens of birds, mammals, fishes and reptilians, all mounted; parts of the Verreaux collection, of Paris, in all 3,430 specimens of birds and mammals mounted; a collection of American and foreign birds lately owned by Mr. D. F. ELLIOTT; and 250 birds of Siberia collected by M. VEDRAY, of Paris, have been the only large additions. They comprehend in all 12,770 specimens, and may be stated, with candor, to constitute a very substantial sub-stratum upon which to erect the superstructure of a valuable museum.

Properly speaking, the department known as the Palaeozoic Museum attracts more visitors than the gallery of art, though that managerie fairly contests with its rival for hold on popular interest, and the little folks seem to prefer the latter. *En passant*, it may be remarked that the work of Prof. HAWKINS has not attracted the newspaper attention it deserved. The group is now in process of completion. The first division includes a reproduction of specimens of four ancients of the secondary period. Two specimen of the Hadrosaur—one twenty-six feet, and the other thirty-nine feet long—several models of the Lallops Aquilunguis and models of the aquatic Elosmosaur and Mosasaur fill the catalogue of the Titans of the early earth. The second division is constituted wholly by illustrations of the post-tertiary period, as, for example, the mastodon, mammoth, megatherium, megalonyx, glyptodon and contemporaries.

Near transverse road No. 1, close by Eighth-avenue, excavations are now going on, and at this point the structure for the reception of these reproductions will be situated. Popular convenience as well as public interest demands that the erection of the buildings necessary for the removal of the museum to less cramped quarters, should be pressed as rapidly as possible. Judging from the progress or want of it incident to the past three, however, it must be supposed that the Commissioners scarcely appreciate to its proper extent this most pressing need to the Park visitor. Crowded, crammed, congested with bequests and curiosities, living and dead, as the old Arsenal is, it is impossible to make an intelligent tour of its attractions. The qualities of order, room, and adequate classification are wanting. Even the scientific student is puzzled to make sense of a collection so huddled together, to parse it, to ascertain its rules of syntax; and, if the scientific student can make nothing of it, what can it mean to the body politic at large? It is not to be expected, of course, that these considerations will have any weight with the politicians who control the Park; but that they are far more imperative than is the mere prosecution of works of ornament is obvious. In fact, the date is at hand when, unless the projected zoological gardens are hurried on to a rapid completion, the segregation and scattering of the collection will be necessary, greatly to the detriment of its value as a concrete whole. What is wanted now is an organization of it under proper conditions, constituting it a sort of kernel out of which a complete museum may be ultimately developed. Of course the popular purpose must not be subordinated to the scientific; but to a certain extent the two may be developed in harmony, without loss to either by the presence of the other. The living specimens now number 600 or more, and of mounted specimens there cannot be less than 10,000. To these categories must be added a vast collection of what may be termed zoological and artistic miscellany, to the exhibition of which latter alone the present building would be quite inadequate. These objections are stated that they may be appreciated at their full value, for if in its present quarters the collection makes itself felt as a centre of gravitation, what it might be under more favorable circumstances can be dimly guessed.

Leaving this point, by way of taking in the whole at a single stroke of the eye, the tourist will find it worth the while to saunter to the top of the Great Hill where the newly-projected Astronomical Observatory is to be located. Prof. HENRY DRAPER has been proposed for director, but the indications are that for some time yet the institution under his direction will remain a purely imaginary affair, and the Great Hill will continue the Great Hill without the coronet of an Observatory dome.

To those who can get passes to Mr. DRAPER's eyrie, the Meteorological Observatory is worth the trouble of a lengthened visit, being perhaps more practical in its organization than most institutions of the kind, and certainly more simple and efficient. Of little interest to the general visitor, it is very properly isolated from popular inspection. Thanks to the peculiarly open weather of the just dawned December, and its comparative mildness, the Mall, and other points supposed to be of Summer interest only, are not deserted.

There is no present prospect of ice; but it will come presently, of course, unless Winter surrenders an ancient prerogative, and again the centre of attraction will be shifted, and the fairy dance in Mab-ish costume by nightlight will fill the place of the music on the Mall and its Summer opportunities for flirtation. HOOD's special wish was

"A lake and a fairy boat
To sail in the moonlight clear."

But poor HOOD was unfortunate enough to live in an age when the boat was supposed to embody the essential idea of fairy-like motion. Had he happened upon the world a little later, with the quick appreciation of a poet, skates would have taken the place of the boat in his vocabulary of the graceful. However, HOOD's idea is just now carried out to the letter, on the Lake, in half a dozen or so of the fairies' boats that it ever entered a poet's head to weave into rhyme of doubtful scansion; and it may be added that they find fairies enough to keep them busy—being the special pets of the liliputs of the play-ground.

The German Hospital.

The German Hospital Society, composed of the delegates of German societies, has just issued an annual report, from which it appears that during the past year 590 male, and 149 female patients, were treated in the Hospital; total, 739. Of these 82 died and 600 were discharged. Three hundred patients were treated free of charge. The expenses were $20,000. The object of the Society is to collect funds for the hospital, with a view of eventually enlarging the same. The following are the officers for the ensuing year: President, Mr. HUGO HORNACK; Vice-Presidents, Dr. Valere and Syl. Rueger; Recording Secretary, Henry Wehle; Corresponding Secretary, Albert Dengler; Financial Secretary, A. Schorske; Treasurer, Michael Gobberdt. The directors of the German Hospital have just published a circular, having for its object to give a new impulse to the subscription in aid of the hospital fund, and for this purpose an entirely new plan has been proposed, on the principal of popular five-cent subscriptions.

BROOKLYN WATER SUPPLY.

The Movement for a New Reservoir.

The Sum of $1,400,000 Wanted for the Purpose—Public Opinion on the Subject—The Mayor's Opinion—The Aldermen Approached.

The Permanent Water Board of the City of Brooklyn, some months ago, made a sudden discovery that there was a strong probability of their city running short of water. It was previously stated that the construction of a new engine at the works would do much toward facilitating the water supply, and averting any danger of the city's running short on account of drouth. But as soon as the new Board, calling itself "permanent," established itself, it began a series of inspections of the ponds, or water sources, but not until last September did they come to the conclusion, publicly, that the sum of $1,400,000 was needed to construct a new reservoir. It may be profitable to our readers who reside in Brooklyn to refer them back to the report of the Nassau Water Department of the Board on the 1st of January last, in which the following statement occurs:

"By comparing with the schedule of previous years it will be seen that the receipts are steadily increasing, and, in our opinion, might be augmented in no slight degree by a thorough and systematic survey of the whole city, so as to embrace every new building, and all and everything subject to an extra or special water rate."

The quantity of water supplied daily for several years are thus given:

Year.	U. S. Gallons.	Year.	U. S. Gallons.
1862	5,021,250	1866	10,905,450
1863	6,490,750	1867	12,348,109
1864	7,932,450	1868	15,710,700
1865	9,233,380	1869	17,030,400

The report closes with a statement, evidently intended to pave the way for the project which has excited so much earnest opposition among the tax-payers at the present time. It is as follows:

"During the month of September, 1869, the consumption of water averaged daily 19,093,000 United States gallons. The quantity guaranteed to the city by the contractors of the work being 19,150,000 United States gallons, of course, during some of the time of that month our consumption exceeded the supply of our pond. This state of things having been anticipated, the Chief Engineer was authorized to make such examination as he might judge proper, with a view to determine the most efficient and economical method for the extension of our works, and report the facts of the case with the plans and estimates.

WASTE ADMITTED.

With reference to the increasing consumption in the city, it is undoubtedly the fact that a large amount of water is shamefully wasted, but as long as our works are unavoidably so far imperfect as to cause much waste by reason of leakage of pipes, and gates, and banks, it is impossible to arrive at anything like a reliable estimate of the actual waste of consumers, although we know it to be large. We hope to be able to devise some system by which this waste can be reduced, but we are not prepared to submit any plan at present."

In the TIMES of June 15, 1868, it was asserted, on the strength of information obtained from the Nassau Water Department, that Brooklyn enjoyed an exhaustless source of water supply, though its population should increase to a million or more.

H. W. BEECHER TWENTY YEARS AGO.

The progress which such a statement as the foregoing indicates is remarkable, in view of the statement made by Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER, that more than twenty years ago, when he first went to Brooklyn, they had to carry water from the creaking, long-handled pumps, and he remembered thinking that if they could only get water Brooklyn would be a made city. From the day the Nassau Water Department was organized every facility was afforded it for increasing the water supply, and of keeping pace with the demand. But the present proposition to take the sum of $1,400,000 from the tax-payers for a new reservoir, is regarded as a wicked and fraudulent project. The Mayor boldly calls it "a job," and several of the Aldermen, of the not purchasable kind, say that if they should vote for such an appropriation of money, or for the authority to raise it, they would expect that the stones would rise from the street in protest against their conduct.

When the proposition was mooted at the time the Common Council and Water Board went on their tour of inspection last September, all sorts of arguments were brought to bear upon the Mayor in favor of a new reservoir, or storage pond, but he said then as he has repeated since, informally and in his veto of the action of the Board of Aldermen, that the thing proposed was utterly without a shadow of necessity to rest on; that he understood very easily that it was "a job," and that the sum of $1,400,000 asked to do it was merely intended as a first contribution to an enterprise which might last as long as the laying out of Prospect Park. After the Aldermen looked at the thing just long enough to vote for it, and denied members of the Board the common privilege of thinking over it for week, they "rushed it through in a hurry," and Mayor KALBFLEISCH promptly vetoed it, just because the action of the Aldermen in a matter involving so large an expenditure of money could not be introduced and passed at the same meeting, as all such resolutions "lay over under the rule," and also because, in his judgment, based upon an extensive experience and observation, the construction of a storage reservoir or pond at the present time is entirely unnecessary. Since then the project has been discussed freely in the local journals, and the general opinion is that there will be no need of any further facilities in the way of ponds or reservoirs for fifteen years to come. The *Eagle*, the editor of which, Hon. THOMAS KINSELLA, was one of the first members of the present Water Board, and is thoroughly informed as to its wants and the necessities of the city, said, a few days since: "The source of the supply has been severely tested in dry seasons, and it has never failed. Brooklyn has today, up to the extent of its water-works, the most reliable supply of any city in the Union. It is self-evident that there is cruel waste and extravagance in running our water-works. Otherwise, with every annual increase in the income of the department there would be a decrease in its cost to the city. We are satisfied that there are capitalists in Brooklyn today who will take our water-works at their cost, insure the same rates we are now paying, and guarantee us an income from this source of $100,000 for the privilege of retaining the revenue."

ALDERMEN APPROACHED.

During the past week the pressure has been brought to bear heavily upon the members of the Board of Aldermen, and every one of them tested as to his standing in reference to the $1,400,000 project. One gentleman, who is pretty generally suspicious of there being "something in it," and who is apt to say "you know how it is yourself," says he has not seen "the color of their money yet," and he is undecided as what is "his duty to his family" in the premises; he admits that the proposition of the Water Board is "a very big job," and it "depends" whether he will go for it.

Another gentleman who protested against the manner in which the resolution was hurried through the Board, and who subsequently claimed the new pond not to be a necessity, is a convert to the new idea, and goes in for the storage reservoir and the $1,400,000.

Other members of the Board, regardless of their political cast, have been approached, it is suspected, with a view of ascertaining what their votes would be worth to pass the resolution over the Mayor's veto.

It is thought—indeed, there are those who assert—that some person is interested in the ground proposed to be occupied by the pond who can secure it for a mere song, while the city would be mulcted to a large amount to pay that "particular person," whoever he may be.

MEETING TODAY.

At the meeting of the Aldermen to be held this afternoon, the resolution will be brought up again, and an effort made to pass it over the Mayor's veto. The tax-payers and citizens generally, so far as they have had an opportunity to make any expression of opinion on the subject, believe the project to be a vast fraud in embryo, as all who have inspected the present ponds, who know how to inspect ponds, unhesitatingly declare there is not the slightest need of any such addition as is urged. Moreover, they testify that the waste of water at these ponds is wicked, and indicates an almost utter abandonment of duty on the part of whoever is paid for attending to the business of husbanding the water resources of the city.

The people of Brooklyn are waiting with much anxiety to see what the Board of Aldermen will do this afternoon in reference to the disposition of this by no means trifle of $1,400,000, at a time when taxes are rated higher than in New-York, and when valuations of property have been run up as well as rates.

The Law Courts—For December.

Today being the first Monday of the month, all the State and City Courts will commence the regular December terms. In the Supreme Court there will be four branches in session—Circuit, Part I., held in connection with the Oyer and Terminer by Judge CARDOZO; Part II., by Judge VAN BRUNT, of the Common Pleas; the Special Term, by Judge BRADY. The latter will open his Court on Tuesday, the 6th inst., and then call all the demurrers on his calendar from Nos. 1 to 24, inclusive. Today Judge BARNARD will hold Special Term for the purpose of disposing two cases of RAMSEY *vs.* The Erie Railway, and the case of FISK *vs.* VANDERBILT. The calendar of this branch is much smaller this month than usual.

An order has been issued by the Court directing that a new Circuit calendar be made up for January, 1871, commencing with the cause next succeeding on the present calendar, the cause last tried in December, and continuing to the end of the present calendar. Causes noticed for the first time for the January term to follow according to the date of issue. Causes marked R. G. and causes which have been marked off for the term, and marked down, will be placed on a separate calendar, and will not be put on the day calendar except by the special order of the Judge holding the Circuit. In all cases already on the calendar in which the jury fee of $6 has not been paid, new notes of issue, with the number of the cause on the present calendar, must be filed, and the jury fee paid on or before the 15th of December, inst. There is no day civil calendar in Part I. of the Circuit for today, Judge CARDOZO having announced that he would attend to criminal business only.

The Supreme Court Chambers will be held during the month by Presiding Justice INGRAHAM.

In the Superior Court there will be a General Term held by Chief-Justice BARBOUR and Justices MCCUNN and JONES; a Special Term and Chambers by Justice MONELL; Trial Term, Part I., by Justice FREEDMAN, and Part II. by Justice SPENCER.

The Court of Common Pleas will have four branches in session. A Special Term for the hearing of equity cases will be held by Judge ROBINSON in the General Term room. Trial Term, Part I., will be held by Judge DALY, Part II. by Judge LARREMORE, and Judge LOEW will sit at the regular Special Term and Chambers.

In the Marine Court, Judge GROSS will hold Part I., and Judge ALKER Part II., while the Special Term and Chambers will be presided over by one of the remaining Judges.

OBITUARY.

John McGrath.

Few of our adopted citizens who were prominent in the old time political world of this City, were better known than Mr. MCGRATH, whose death occurred a few days ago. JOHN MCGRATH was born in the village of Fermoy, County Cork, Ireland, in the year 1795. At the age of fourteen years he, like many of his country men, emigrated to America to better his fortune in the land of promise. He spent a few years in the City of Washington, when he came to New-York and established himself in business in the Sixth Ward, the abode of many of the leading citizens of that day. By perseverance and energy, Mr. MCGRATH achieved a competency, and became widely known in local political circles. Naturally interested in the progress of events in his native land, he took an active part in the movements then in progress, seeking the relief of Ireland and the re-establishment of an independent Government. Many old citizens still remember the constant recurrence of difficulties among the laborers in the public works, thirty or forty years ago, and Mr. MCGRATH devoted considerable effort to check their progress and reconcile the different factions of his countrymen. This naturally led him into the self-imposed task of organizing trade associations, now so general in the City, and many of the Irish temperance and working men's associations owe their origin and prosperity to him. He spent his time and money liberally to accomplish the ends he had in view, the union and social prosperity of his countrymen in America.

Mr. MCGRATH held many offices of honor and trust in this City, but he was best known in his capacity of visitor in the Department of Charities and Correction, which position he held for twenty-five years. He will be long remembered by the suffering poor of this City. In him they have lost a true friend, and the City an honest and faithful public officer.

As a friend, Mr. MCGRATH was cordial, stanch and unswerving; as a Christian, pure, devoted and faithful. His funeral took place from his late residence, last Wednesday, attended by the various civic societies of which he was a member and a large circle of sorrowing friends.

The Hahnemann Hospital—Reopening—The Coming Ball.

Among the numerous charities of our City, the Hahnemann Hospital occupies what may be termed an isolated eminence, from the fact of its being the only institution where the poor can obtain homeopathic hospital accommodation. When, early in the Fall of 1869, the present Medical Director called together the most influential of his *clientèle* and friends as well as his professional brethren, many held aloof, believing that with the large claims made upon the charitable public by the numerous existing institutions, it would be a matter of great difficulty to establish still another. Undaunted, the energetic founder took the ground that the poor of this large City should and must have a place where they could obtain homeopathic hospital treatment, if their belief made them desirous of it. The second and third floors of the North-eastern Homeopathic Dispensary, in Fifty-fifth-street, near Second-avenue, were obtained and fitted up. At first, fifteen beds were placed, but for good reasons the number was subsequently reduced to ten. During the Summer just passed, the hospital was closed for several necessary alterations, and was on the 15th of September reopened, since which time thirty patients have been admitted. The charities and benefits are not narrowed to any sect or nationality, but it has received, as the Hospital records show, Americans, Germans, Hebrews, Irish and French, the physicians speaking these languages. The Legislature last year made the Hospital a grant of $20,000 in the State Charity bill, on condition that an equal sum be raised by private subscription and expended in the erection of a new building. This new building is to be located on twelve lots granted by the City on Fourth-avenue between Sixty-seventh and Sixty-eighth streets. Of the $20,000 thus to raised, Mrs. R. B. CONNOLLY has subscribed $1,000; Mayor HALL, $500; Mrs. R. C. HUTCHINGS, $500; Dr. SEEGER, $250. Dr. SEEGER gave his services from the time of founding to the 1st of October of the present year, at which time he requested a salary, simply to turn it in the building fund, and thus aid in the success of the great work. A number of other subscriptions are signed, but there is yet a large sum required to complete the amount required by law. As one of the means of obtaining funds, the Ladies' Aid Society of the Hospital have made arrangements for a select ball at DELMONICO'S on the 15th of this month. We need but mention a few of the names of those interesting themselves in this ball: Mrs. R. B. Connolly, Mrs. C. E. Vandeveer, Mrs. Wm. P. Earle, Mrs. Hiram Calkins, Mrs. J. J. Roosevelt, Miss Carrie Peet, Mrs. Royal Phelps, Mrs. J. O. Rhines, Mrs. Harry Earle, Mrs. A. C. Barrford, Mrs. Alexander T. Stewart, Mrs. Vanderpool, Mrs. Honeywell, Mrs. Raymond, Mrs. F. Seeger, Mrs. Mayor Hall, Mrs. Julia Guadby, Mrs. R. C. Hutchings, Mrs. F. F. McDowell, Mrs. Wilber, Mrs. Judge Loen, Mrs. E. H. Kent, Mrs. George Kellock, Prof. Battenhaurea, Drs. Marcy, W. H. White, John F. Gray, Dr. Seeger, Dr. E. Miner, Dr. Fullgraff, Dr. Millard, Dr. Guernsey, Dr. F. W. Hunt, Mr. William Radde, Mr. E. V. Loew, Hon. Chas. E. Loew, Judge Barrett and lady, and a numerous list of our wealthiest and most select society. The tickets have been in such extraordinary demand that at one time a proposition transferring the ball to the Academy of Music was entertained. This idea was, however, abandoned.

The National Tobacco Association.

The annual meeting of the National Tobacco Association of the United States will be held at Richmond, Va., to-morrow, Tuesday, Dec. 6. Messrs. Wm. E. Lawrence, President; Robert G. Murphy, Secretary; Lorin Palmer, Thomas Carroll, S. S. Edmonston, M. Oppenheimer, M. Pappenheimer, Joseph Hall, John F. Flagg, Joseph D. Evans, W. Alexander Bass, Charles Seidler, Lewis Maddox, J. H. Connolly, John Straiton and R. H. Arkenburgh are the gentlemen who compose the New-York delegation. They represent many of the largest houses in the country engaged in the tobacco and cigar trade. The delegates will leave this City for Richmond this morning.

Court Calendars—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART I. AND OYER AND TERMINER.

Held by Cardozo, J.—Court opens at 10½ A. M.
No civil calendar. Criminal causes only.

Part II.—Held by Van Brunt, J.—Court opens at 10½ A. M.

Nos.		Nos.	
126½	Arctic Fire Ins. Co. vs. Austin.	1830	Whittaker vs. Thompson.
1742	Squires vs. Abbott.	1772	McCarty vs. Boston, N. and N. Y. S. B. Co.
656	Bassett, Jr., vs. Lederer.	6682	Smith, Jr., vs. Goodale.
5854	Lyons vs. Third-avenue R. R. Co.	1564	Nat. Bk. of America vs. Pinestar.
336	Drake vs. Barstow.	1202	Reynolds vs. Kelly, Sheriff.
588	Cady vs. Kelly Sheriff.	1800	Williams vs. Jones.
1732	Bayliss vs. Telfair.	1802	Hargerty vs. Stokes.
800	Day vs. Ruprecht.	1748	Brown vs. Watts.
6656	Walsh, Ex., vs. Sexton.	7592	Sampson vs. Wood.
1576	Hill vs. Mackenzie.		
1752	McKnight vs. Devlin.		

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.
Held by Barnard, J.

Nos.		No.	
—	Erie Railway vs. Ramsey.	—	The Erie Railway Co. vs. Vanderbilt.
—	Ramsey vs. the Erie Railway Co.		

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.
Held by Ingraham, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.—Calendar called at 12 M.
First Monday Motion Calendar. Preferred causes only.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.
Held by Monell, J.

Nos.		Nos.	
1	The People vs. New-York and Harlem R. R. Co.	13	Gans vs. Ridgeley.
2	Solomon vs. Brown.	14	Blaze vs. Andrews.
3	Philips vs. Howes.	15	Broome vs. N. E. Mutual Life Ins. Co.
4	Gregory vs. Gregory.	16	Squier vs. Raphaeliske.
5	Muller vs. Earle.	17	Duff vs. Hing.
6	Kranshaw vs. Wolff.	18	Cory vs. Long.
7	Balliet vs. Wilson.	19	Philips vs. Nash.
8	Tallmadge vs. Freeman.	20	Townsend vs. Ogden.
9	Daniel vs. Buttenberry	21	Platt vs. Richmond.
10	Linn, receiver, vs. Fuller.	22	Deys vs. Feltner.
11	Fowler vs. Great Western Ins. Co.	23	Wrighton vs. Dodge.
12	Donnell vs. Donnell.	24	Smith vs. Frost.
		25	Morgan vs. Danielson.
		26	Martin vs. Martin.
		27	Scott vs. Garner.
		28	Hall vs. Trask, Jr.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.
Part I.—Held by Freedman, J.

Nos.		Nos.	
73	Goodenough Horseshoe Co. vs. Grocers' Fire Ins. Co.	1035	McLain, &c., vs. Van Zandt.
315	Hayes vs. O'Brien, Sheriff, &c.	307	Myron vs. Third-av. R. R. Co.
335	Matthews vs. Loeb, impl'd, &c.	251	Baets, administer, vs. Third-av. R. R. Co.
107	Schneider vs. O'Brien, Sheriff, &c.	39	Hope Mutual L. I. Co. vs. Scoiter.
171	Villaret vs. O'Brien, Sheriff, &c.	151	Ladd vs. Arkell.
219	Hyman, infant, &c. vs. Johnson.	137	Reaville vs. Jey.
275	Claflin vs. Rosenburg.	287	Hartog vs. Finch.
		29	Darcy, adm'r, vs. Third-av. R. R. Co.
		406	Ruddick vs. White's Patent L. T. Co.

Part II.—Held by Spencer, J.

Nos.		Nos.	
574	Thompson vs. Bennett.	98	Hathaway vs. McCormack.
592	Flanigan vs. Carpenter.	458	Tochman vs. Brown.
262	Burnett vs. O'Brien, Sheriff, &c.	454	Miner vs. The Mayor, &c.
256	Elliott, admx. vs. Maitland.	270	Claflin vs. Stern.
564	Strang vs. The Woodward Steam Pump Mfg. Co.	48	Braun vs. Kelly.
120	Hodnett vs. Smith.	408	Williamsburg City F. I. Co. vs. Guion.
504	Walker vs. Nosthrop.	272	Oldorfe vs. Benner.
526	Collins vs. Judson.	274	Philbrick vs. Dalett.
544	Van Duzer vs. d'Anbisne.	228	Miller vs. Combination B. P. Co.
550	Same vs. Same.	546	Mendelsohn vs. Stein.
		298	Henderson vs. Mahoney.
		462	Voigd vs. Brossler.

COMMON PLEAS.
Held by Robinson, J.
Equity Causes.

Nos.		Nos.	
1	Myers vs. DeMeir.	18	Grinnell vs. Kirtland.
2	Schneider vs. McCabe.	19	Thompson vs. Gillender.
4	Fitch vs. Smith.	29	Agate vs. Lowenbein.
8	Loeschigh vs. Hatfield.	40	Quinn vs. Carlin.
10	Barnes vs. Schulte.	41	Grace vs. Grace.
11	Devlin vs. King.	42	Wright, Jr., vs. Wright.
13	Kitchen vs. McLewee.		

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM.
Part I.—Held by Daly, J.—Court opens at 11 o'clock A. M.
Set-down Causes.

Nos.		Nos.	
202	Gardner vs. Rowe.	121	Pratt vs. Cambria Iron Co.
323	Williams vs. Williams.	18	Kain vs. Kelly, Sheriff.
270	Stern vs. Wingenfell.	314	Wright vs. Marshall.
320	Grundy vs. Fowler.	241	Fribourg vs. Ohl.
316	Phoenix vs. Van Pelt.	345	Woodrow vs. McDonough.
169	Greene vs. Harris.	105	Schneider vs. Ahern.
319	McIntyre vs. Lynch.	425	Livingston vs. Cowles.
62	McCanly, administratrix, vs. Gans.		

Part II.—Held by Larremore, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Nos.		Nos.	
232	Roberts vs. Mathear.	191	Morehead vs. Morse.
181	Eariet vs. Spofford.	273	Budlich vs. Lippman.
188	Same vs. Same.	154	Simpson vs. Heilner.
85	Milchay vs. Baum.	218	White vs. Frink.
346	Hooner vs. Beekman Fire Insurance Co.	77	Brignoli vs. Chicago & Erie R. R. Co.
347	Hooner vs. Croton Fire Insurance Co.	412	Gilhooly vs. Bolte.
251	Heustal vs. Crabb.	417	Reffard vs. Ranoas.
		424	Leland vs. Grau.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM.
Part I.—Held by Gross, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.

Nos.		Nos.	
4430	Hiller vs. Com. Ex. Fire Ins. Co.	4342	Wells vs. Dry Dock Savings Bank.
4156	Beir vs. Grisell.	4377	Mittnacht vs. Harschall.
4194	Spiegel vs. Leonard.	4444	Bang vs. Cushing.
4215	Berg vs. Kolb.	—	Schabel vs. Parker.
4295	Kirstine vs. Kaufman.	4404	Hoffman vs. N. Y. Iron Car Co.
4302	Stiner vs. Barreda.	4406	Baer vs. Sigerson.
4304	Bennett vs. Morrell.	4409	Egleson vs. Heylin.
4330	Britton vs. Dubois.		

Part II.—Held by Alker, J.

Nos.		Nos.	
4115	Chichester vs. Western U. T. Co.	4335	O'Rourke vs. Brockway.
1964	Frank vs. Burns.	4336	Maas vs. Rooke.
4190	Thiers vs. McArthur.	4339	Dunn vs. Butle.
4191	Lobdell vs. Robinson.	4235	Bishop vs. Jones.
4267	Fiske vs. Fargo.	4278	Cook vs. Casoni.
4300	Graesnauer vs. Adel.	4378	Neter vs. Ackerman.
4317	Funk vs. The Free German School.	4390	Waldron vs. Horn.
		4398	Price vs. Davis.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.
Held by Bedford, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

The People *vs.* Morris Kehr, Michael Martin and Lawrence Sullivan, murder.
The People *vs.* Micael A. A. Wolff, two cases, manslaughter.
The People *vs.* George Nelson, Michael Kearney and Philip Cooney, murder.
The People *vs.* William Wren and Jacob Stuart, robbery.
The People *vs.* F. C. Filley, embezzlement.
The People *vs.* Gilbert W. Thomas, Albert Schnor, Henry Ross, James Woods, Sarah Michaels and Tobias Greene, grand larceny.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Dec. 3.

FIRST BOARD.

$4,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '62.107⅝	10 Metropolitan Bk..136
500 U. S. 5-20 C., '64.106½	50 Del. & Hud. C.....120¾
5,000 U. S. 5-20 R., '65.106⅜	600 West. U. Tel......44⅝
1,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65.106⅜	78 do............44⅜
26,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65, new.........109⅜	200 do......bet. c. 44⅝
	1000 do...........44⅝
500 do.....small.109	500 Pac. M. S. Co..b. c 42½
50,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '67, s5.........109⅛	50 Adams Ex. Co......64½
	400 N. Y. C. & H...b. c 91⅝
1,000 do..........109⅛	10,000 N. Y. C. & H. C. 85⅜
25,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '68.110	19,000 do.........b. c 85¾
10,000 do..........109¾	100 L. S. & M. So......92⅝
20,000 Tenn. St. 6s....n 57¼	500 do..........s3 92¾
10,000 do..........c 57¼	200 do.....b. c. b3 92⅝
1,000 Ga. St. 7s.......91¾	400 do.............92¾
10,000 N. Car. 6s, old b. 47½	100 do.............92⅝
1,000 Missouri St. 6s...92⅝	500 do.............92⅝
1,000 Mich. S. S. F. bs 97¾	10 Mich. Cen..........121
8,000 Pac. 7s, Guar. by St. of Missouri. 98	10 Panama R.....b. c 76¾
	70 do..............76
2,000 U. P. Pac. 1st....81½	100 Union Pac. R.......18⅝
11,000 C. & R. I. and P. R. 7s............99¼	100 do..............18¾
	40 do..............18⅝
1,000 Gal. & Chi. 1st..100	30 do..............18¾
5,000 St. L. & I. M. 1st M. bds........90	400 C. & N. W. Pf. b. c 89⅝
	100 C. C., Cin. & I.....80¼
1,000 Mil. & St. P. 1st 94¼	31 Chi. & R. I. R......110⅝
28,000 C., C. & I. C. 1st 83¾	300 Tol., W. & W.......51⅝
5,000 do.........83¾	400 P., Ft. W. & C. G..94⅝
5,000 Tol., P. & W. 1st West. div........81¼	40 Del., L. & W.......109⅝
	10 Chi. & Alton......115⅝
3,000 Jefferson 1st M. 89⅞	16 Chi., B. & Q.......153
50 Fourth Nat. Bank.108	200 Morris & Essex...92
10 do..........108½	100 H. & St. Joseph...106
10 Gallatin N. Bank.118	200 Col., C. & Ind. C... 19
50 Nassau Bank.......107	100 Ohio & Miss....b. c 31⅛

SECOND BOARD.

$12,000 U. S. 5-20 R., '81.109⅛	300 Mariposa Pref.....10
3,500 U. S. 6s, C., '81..113¼	100 Adams Ex..........65
1,000 U.S. 5-20 C., '62, c.107⅝	100 N. Y. C. & H. R. R. bet. call..........91⅝
1,000 U. S. 5-20 R., '62.106⅜	100 do...............91⅝
4,500 U.S. 5-20 R., '64, c.106¾	100 do...............91¾
1,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65.106⅛	20,000 N.Y.C. & H. Ctfs. 85⅝
500 U. S. 5-20 C., '65, n.109⅛	200 Erie........bet. call 24⅝
6,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '67.109⅛	500 L. S. & M.S., b. c., c. 92⅝
5,000 N. Car. 6s, old bs. 47½	200 do...............92⅝
8,000 N. Car. St. 6s, n.. 25⅝	10 Panama..............76
1,000 Ala. St. 8s.......101½	100 Chic. & N. W.......81
20,000 S. Car. St. 6s, n., Jan. & July... 68¼	100 Chic. & N.W. Pf., b3 90
	400 do............s3 89⅝
4,000 Union Pac. 1st... 81⅜	200 Union Pac., bet. c. 18
5,000 do...bet. call 81¼	15 C., C., C. & Ind....... 20
5,000 Cen. Pac. G. B... 91⅛	200 Chic. & R. I.......110⅝
6,000 American Gold...111⅛	100 Mil. & St. P......b3 60
200 West. Union Tel... 44⅜	100 Mil. & St. P. Pref. 81¾
15 do............44⅜	50 H. & St. Jo.........108
300 do...bet. call 44⅝	100 Chic. & Alt.....b. c.115⅜
100 Pac. Mail S. S. Co. 42½	12 P., Ft.W.& C., guar 94⅜
9 do...........41⅞	

MONDAY, Dec. 5—A. M.

The general trade of the past week was fair for this season of the year, and rather better in the sales of Merchandise and the Export movement of Produce than for the corresponding period of 1869. There was a better demand for Money than for several previous weeks, growing in part out of the large payments (about 5,000,000) into the City Treasury in the closing days of November, to save the discount allowed in that month. Although this Money will probably soon be disbursed again, the magnitude of the sum temporarily disturbs the general movement of the market. The Banks lost during the week over a million in Gold and half a million in Greenbacks, while extending their Loans $1,655,000. Money is now quoted 6@7 ₱ cent. on demand loans and 7@9 ₱ cent. on Merchant paper of short dates. The advance in rates created a little more activity in the Railway market at the Stock Exchange by encouraging *short* sales on the signs of dearer Money, and at the same time inducing free purchases on the partial decline in prices. Near the close of the week it was rumored that the great trunk Roads would not come together, as agreed week before last, in regard to competing business, but this was not confirmed, and we believe is not likely to be. Another rumor was current that the Pennsylvania Company had leased the New-Jersey Central, and still another that the Lake Shore Directors would declare their Dividend as for five months at the rate of 8 ₱ cent. per annum, payable at the close of December, in place of waiting for the usual Half-Yearly Dividend period at the close of January, in order to save the United States tax. This would give 3⅓ ₱ cent. for the five months, in place of 4 ₱ cent. for six months. We were not able to verify either rumor. The New-Jersey Central Stock advanced on Saturday, and the Lake Shore Stock left off active.

The Public Documents to be sent to Congress today were partially discussed in Wall-street, but less interest is attached to the Treasury report than usual, as far as intimations have been thrown out as to the probable recommendations of the Secretary. The President's Message will probably be delivered today, as both Houses of Congress are already organized for the short session, and a quorum is believed to be already in Washington.

The breaks in the Atlantic Cables are creating some inconvenience to business people, and more anxiety as to the ability of the only Cable (the French) now available for messages. With the continuance of good weather, however, it is hoped that at least one of the English Cables will be repaired in the course of the present week.

The weekly averages of the Associated Local and National Banks in the Clearing-house of this City, for the week ending Saturday last, Dec. 3, compare as follows with the previous week, and with the corresponding week last year, to which we add the Specie and Currency balances in the New-York offices of the United States Treasury, at these dates, respectively:

Increase in Loans	$1,665,027
Decrease in Specie	1,114,651
Decrease in other Legal Tenders	568,900
Increase in Deposits	576,248
Decrease in Circulation	13,291

	Dec. 4, '69.	Dec. 3, '70.	Nov. 26, '70.
National Capital	$73,035,000	$73,435,000	$73,435,000
Local Capital	12,069,856	13,129,800	13,129,800
Total	$85,104,856	$86,564,800	$86,564,800
Loans	253,235,904	266,263,142	264,597,115
Gold and Gold Notes	20,[illegible]	27,152,[illegible]	28,[illegible]
Other Legal Tenders	45,909,271	51,257,056	51,825,956
Deposits	182,090,140	194,991,319	194,415,073
Circulation	34,140,471	32,228,388	32,[illegible]
In Sub-Treasury	86,050,574	63,570,175	68,301,256

The Bank statement published today exhibits the following relative strength of the movement in the point of lawful money security to the previous statement. The Banks owe:

	Nov. 26, '70.	Dec. 3, '70.	Dec. 4, '69.
On deposit	$194,415,073	$194,991,319	$182,090,140
Circulation	32,[illegible]	32,228,388	34,140,471
Total	$226,[illegible]	$227,219,707	$216,230,611
25 ₱ cent. would be	56,692,188	56,807,426	54,207,652
They hold: In Gold and Greenbacks	70,049,173	68,365,722	76,622,813
Excess	$13,356,985	$11,558,296	$22,415,161
Rate for money	5@6 ₱ ct.	6@7 ₱ ct.	7 ₱ cent.

The Import entries for the past week, including the Dry Goods return in our last paper, amount to $5,947,679, against the total entries of $5,521,529 same week last year. The export Clearances of Domestic Produce amount to $4,810,040, against $4,078,197 same week last year. The export of Specie, $519,863, against $190,489 same week last year. The Customs of the week are $2,041,166. The receipts of Cotton, constwise and by railroad, are 21,189 bales.*

The Gold value of the Import Entries of Foreign Merchandise at New-York since Jan. 1, 1870, are as follows, the figures being official to Oct. 1, and since semi-official from the Custom-house, the entries of Foreign Specie being omitted:

January	$23,201,519	Oct. 8	$5,852,635
February	22,521,856	Oct. 15	5,018,214
March	27,253,934	Oct. 22	6,210,229
April	28,567,274	Oct. 29	5,272,080
May	24,316,606	Nov. 4	4,173,103
June	24,225,944	Nov. 12	4,906,600
July	23,610,215	Nov. 19	6,213,745
August	29,929,290	Nov. 26	5,890,787
September	26,903,268	Dec. 3	5,947,679
Oct. 1	7,058,078		
Total since Jan. 1			$290,698,897
Against the same date, 1869			299,292,826
Increase since Jan. 1			$11,406,071

The currency value of Exports of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods, including Foreign Goods re-exported from New-York since Jan. 1, 1870, is as follows:

January	$12,893,160	Oct. 5	$2,287,780
February	11,940,146	Oct. 12	4,574,839
March	15,943,095	Oct. 19	3,196,133
April	14,697,825	Oct. 26	4,237,058
May	15,116,590	Nov. 3	2,856,162
June	17,700,983	Nov. 9	5,181,258
July	16,717,873	Nov. 16	5,806,002
August	13,892,530	Nov. 23	4,343,804
September	16,092,469	Nov. 30	4,816,040
Total since Jan. 1			$172,897,378
Against same date, 1869			179,739,861
Decrease since Jan. 1			6,842,483
Gold, Dec. 3, 1870			111⅛ ₱ cent.
Gold, Dec. 4, 1869			122⅜ ₱ cent.

The exports of Gold and Silver of all descriptions from New-York since Jan. 1, 1870, are as follows:

January	$2,683,392	Oct. 8	$802,174
February	2,194,256	Oct. 15	654,323
March	1,521,001	Oct. 22	556,181
April	1,808,616	Oct. 29	303,862
May	4,485,373	Nov. 5	3,156,974
June	4,254,362	Nov. 12	410,135
July	16,922,451	Nov. 19	655,078
August	10,087,040	Nov. 26	449,964
September	4,618,850	Dec. 3	519,863
Oct. 1	465,258		
Total			$56,901,463
Against same date, 1869			30,593,607
Increase since Jan. 1			$26,307,856

The following are the Customs receipts in Gold, and the interest paid on the Public Debt in Gold, at the New-York office of the United States Treasury, since Jan. 1, 1870:

Customs received.		Gold interest paid.	
January	$16,152,298	January	$17,693,723
February	11,951,925	February	1,798,048
March	12,234,608	March	3,766,313
April	13,193,872	April	836,564
May	11,085,468	May	16,918,182
June	10,263,804	June	2,084,251
July	11,139,760	July	17,494,731
August	15,645,267	August	2,229,753
September	14,704,034	September	3,986,005
October	11,724,402	October	2,112,638
November	9,576,224	November	14,025,558
Dec. 3	1,063,516	Dec. 3	124,483
Total, 1870	$152,764,278	Total, 1870	$82,229,416
Total, 1869	123,735,833	Total, 1869	88,407,134

COURSE OF STOCK EXCHANGE—THE WEEK.

		Dec. 4, '69.
American Gold	111⅛@110⅝@111⅛	122⅜
Old U. S. 5-20s, 1862	107⅜@107⅝	114⅝
Consolidated 5-20s	109⅜@109⅛	114⅜
U. S. 5 ₱ cents 10-40s	106⅜@106⅛	108⅜
N. Y. Cen. & Hud	92⅝@91⅛@91⅞	90⅜
N. Y. Cen. & Hud. Scrip	86⅝@85⅜	82⅜
Rock Island	111⅛@110⅝	107⅛
Lake Shore	93⅛@92⅝	85⅝
North-western	81⅝@81	74⅛
Reading	101⅛@101⅝	99
North-western Preferred	90@90⅛@90	88⅝
Ohio and Mississippi	32⅛@31⅝	25⅜
Pacific Mail	41⅛@42⅜	50⅛
St. Paul Preferred	81⅝@81⅛	84⅜
St. Paul Common	60⅛@60	69⅝
New Tennessee 6s	59@57⅛	41
Toledo and Wabash	51⅛@51⅜	56
Central Pacific Bonds	[illegible]	[illegible]
Union Pacific Bonds	82⅛@79@81⅛	[illegible]
Western Union Telegraph	43⅛@44⅜	35⅜
Erie	24⅛@23⅝@24⅛	28⅜

There was no Cable news in the Street today, and both Gold and the Public Funds were left free to move on the different interpretations of Friday's news. Gold was firm at 111⅛@111⅛ ₱ cent.; United States 5-20s about ⅛ of one ₱ cent. weaker than the closing quotation of Friday; sales of '67s at 109⅛; closing 109⅛@109⅜ ₱ cent. In the Gold Room there was some talk of a *Bull* combination to advance the market next week.

An advance was made from 5@6 to 6@7 ₱ cent. per annum for money on call loan to the brokers, and 7 ₱ cent. was paid in some instances through the forenoon on Railway collateral. Near the close of business money was more freely offered and 6 ₱ cent interest accepted.

Bills on London were steady at 108⅞ ₱ cent, 60 days, and 109⅝ ₱ cent, short sight.

The Treasury Office received, during the week, $2,041,166 for Gold Customs, and paid out $1,233,080 on Gold Interest on the Public Debt. For the three days in December alone the Customs are $1,063,516, and the Gold Interest $124,483. The last three days in November added to the previous weekly reports, gave for the whole month, $9,576,224 for Customs, and $14,025,558 paid out for Gold Interest.

The Bank Averages are higher by $1,655,000 on Loans and $576,000 on Deposits. The Gold in Bank is down $1,114,000 and the Greenbacks are down $568,000.

The Railway Stocks are steady in prices, with a good business doing in Lake Shore and New-York Central, and the Miscellaneous Shares higher and active on Western Telegraph, and higher also on Pacific Mail.

After the late Boards the following quotations were made as compared with Friday night:

CLOSING QUOTATIONS—DEC. 3.

	Friday.	Saturday.
United States 10-40s	106½	106½
United States 5-20s of 1862	107½	107½
United States 5-20s of 1867	109⅜	109⅜
American Gold Coin	111	111⅛
Bills on London, 60 days	108⅞	108⅞
New Bonds of Tennessee	57½	57⅛
New-York Central and Hudson	91⅞	91⅞
N. Y. C. & H. Debt Certificates	85⅞	85⅞
Reading Railroad	101⅜	101⅜
Chicago and Rock Island	110⅜	110⅜
North-west Common	80½	81
North-west Preferred	89⅞	90
Pacific Mail Company	42½	42⅞
St. Paul Preferred	81⅛	81⅛
St. Paul Common	59⅜	60
Lake Shore	92⅝	92⅞
Ohio and Mississippi	31⅛	31⅜
Toledo and Wabash	51⅛	51⅜
Western Telegraph	44½	44⅜
Erie	24½	24½

UNITED STATES TREASURY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 3.

Gold receipts	$905,220 81
Gold payments	614,537 95
Gold balance	60,491,363 49
Currency receipts	283,739 59
Currency payments	1,094,287 33
Currency balance	8,078,811 71
Cancelled Gold certificates sent to Washington	525,120 00
Customs	471,000 00

*No report of last Tuesday's Cotton receipts.

The following bids were made for the various Public Funds of the United States:

6 ₱ cent. reg., '81	109⅛	5-20 reg., '67	106
6 ₱ cent. coup., '81	113⅛	5-20 coup., '67	109⅜
5-20 coup., '62	107⅜	5-20 reg., '68	106
5-20 coup., '64	106⅛	5-20 coup., '68	109⅝
5-20 coup., '65	106⅜	10-40 reg.	106⅜
5-20 reg., n. i., '65	105⅛	10-40 coup.	106⅜
5-20 coup., n. i., '65	109⅜	6s currency	110⅝

And the following for the State Bonds:

Tennessee 6s, old	60⅛	Alabama 8s	100
Tennessee 6s, new	57⅛	Arkansas 6s, Funded	64⅛
Virginia 6s, old	65	Ohio 6 ₱ cent., '81	103
Virginia 6s, new	63⅛	Ill. Canal Bds., '70	100
Virginia 6s, reg., old	42⅛	Ill. coup. 6s, '77	100
Georgia 7s, new	93	Ill. coup. 6s, '79	100
North Carolina 6s, old	47⅛	Ill. War Loan	100
N. Car., Fund. Act, '68	27⅛	Indiana 6 ₱ ct., W. L.	100
N. Car., F. Act, new	25⅛	Michigan 6 ₱ ct., '73	100
N. Car., F. A., Sp. Tax	16	Michigan 6 ₱ ct., '78	100
South Carolina, new	68	Michigan 6 ₱ ct., '83	100
S. Car., April and Oct.	68⅛	Michigan 7 ₱ ct., '78	100
Missouri 6s	92⅜	N. Y. Reg. B'ty Loan	107⅛
Louisiana 7s, Peniten.	73	N. Y. Coup. B'ty L'n	107
California 7s	112	N. Y. 5s, Canal L., '74	100
Connecticut 6s	101	N. Y. 5s, Canal L., '75	100
Rhode Island 6s	101		

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, '83	89⅛	Gt. West. 1st, '88	100
N. Y. Cen. 6s, R. Est.	87	Gt. West. 1st, '88	89
N. Y. Cen. 6s, sub	87	Gt. West. 2d, '93	80⅛
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76	100	Gal. & Chi. ext	100
N. Y. Cen. 7s, con., '76	100⅛	Gal. & Chi. 2d	96
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '65-76	100⅛	Chi., R. I. & P.	99⅛
Erie 7s, 3d ind., '83	87	Mor. & Essex 1st	100
Erie 7s, 4th ind., '80	81	Mor. & Essex 2d	95
Erie 7s, 5th ind., '88	77⅛	Clev. & T. S. F.	100
Hud. 7s, 2d S. F., '85	105	N. J. Cen. 2d	100
Hud. 7s, 3d, '75	98	N. J. Cen. n. bds	102
Harlem 1st	99	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 2d	96
Har. Con. & S. F.	96	Clev. & P. 2d	89
Alb. & Susq. 2d	92	Clev. & P. 3d	89
Alb. & Susq. 3d	82	Clev. & P. 4th	79
Mich. Cent. 1st 8s, '82	115	Chi. & Alt. 1st	102
Chi., B. & Q. 8 ₱ ct. 1st	111	Chi. & Alt. inc.	92
Mich. S. 7 ₱ ct. 2d	94	Ohio & Miss. 1st	98
M. S. & N. I. S. F. 7 ₱ c.	97⅛	Ohio & Miss. cons.	93
Pac. 7s, guar. by Mo.	92⅛	Dub. & Sioux City 1st	89⅛
Cen. Pac. Bds.	91⅜	St. L. & I. M. 1st	90
Union Pac. 1st bds	81⅛	Mil. & St. P. 1st 7 3-10.	92⅛
Union P. L. Gts. 7s	70⅛	Mil. & St. P. 1st 8s	104
Union Pac. Inc. 10s	61	Mil. & St. P. 1st	94
Ill. Cen. 7 ₱ ct., '75	107	Mil. & St. P. I. & M. d	88
Alt. & T. H. 1st	95	Mil. & St. P. 2d	83
Alt. & T. H. 2d Pf.	80	Mil. & St. P. 2d	90
Alt. & T. H. 2d inc.	70	Chi. & Mil. 1st	95
Chi. & N. W. S. F.	97⅛	Joliet & Chi. 1st	95
Chi. & N. W. 1st	98⅛	Col., Chi. & Ind. 1st	83⅛
Lack. & West. Bds.	100	Col., Chi. & Ind. 2d	64
Del., L. & W. 2d	96	Tol., P. & W., W. D.	81⅛
Tol. & W. 1st Ext.	95⅛	Tol., P. & W. 2d	86
Tol. & W. 2d	84⅛	N. Y. & N. H. 6s	97
Tol. & W. Eq. Bds.	78	Bos., H. & E. guar.	29⅛
		Cedar Falls & M. 1st.	83

And the following for the City Bank Stocks and Miscellaneous Shares:

Manhattan	148	Park	160
Merchants'	116⅛	Manuf. & Merchants'	100
Mechanics'	137	N. Y. Nat. Exc. B'k	100
Union	137	Central National	105⅛
America	148	Fourth National	108⅛
City	214	Ninth National	109
Tradesmen's	150	Tenth National	125
Mechanics' & Traders'	135	Oriental	154
Merchants' Exch'ge	103⅛	Gold Exchange	70
Leather Manufrs'	190	Del. & Hud. Canal	120
Seventh Ward	112	Pennsylvania Coal	220
State of New-York	104	Maryland Coal Co.	20
Commerce	126	American Coal	38
Broadway	302	Spring Mo'ntain Coal	40
Ocean	70⅛	Canton Co., Balt.	67
Mercantile	124	Western Union Tel.	44⅛
American Exchange	112	Quicksilver Mining	4
Chatham	172	Quicksilver Pref.	5
Bank of the Republic	115	Mariposa Mining	6
Hanover	104	Mariposa Pref.	10
Irving	118	Mariposa Trus. Cert's	30
Metropolitan	134	Boston Water Power	27⅛
People's	140	Adams Express	64⅛
Grocers'	118	Wells-Fargo Express	31
Market	126	Wells-Fargo Ex. Sc'p	2⅛
Shoe and Leather	160	American Express	46⅛
Corn Exchange	129	United States Ex.	34⅛
Continental	96	Pacific Mail	42⅛
Commonwealth	95	Atlantic Mail	24
Importers' & Traders'	159		

The earnings of the Central Pacific Railroad Company

For November, were	$761,600
For November, 1869, were	535,366
Increase	$226,234
From Jan. 1 to Dec. 1, this year, are	7,417,317
From Jan. 1 to Dec. 1, last year, were	5,260,882
Increase this year	$2,156,435

In the suit of THOMPSON, of Ballston, and other Preferred Stockholders of the Erie Road, against the present Managers of said Road, the Supreme Court for the Fourth (Saratoga) District has rendered judgment in favor of the Plaintiffs. Justice ROSEKRANS also made the following order of the Court:

1. First defense *stricken out as sham and false*. The balance of the answer adjudged frivolous, and *as presenting no defense*.

2. Judgment ordered for plaintiffs, that defendant account for and pay over to plaintiffs their respective shares of the net earnings of defendants.

3. Referred to Hon. CHARLES S. LESTER, County Judge elect of Saratoga, to take and state such account, with power to take testimony in any part of the State.

4. Officers, servants and agents of the defendants ordered to appear before the referee, and to testify and produce such books, &c., as the referee may direct. Such books and papers may be examined by referee, accountant and plaintiff, and defendants ordered to give access thereto, and extracts made therefrom and on such accounting.

5. Affidavits produced by defendant, and sworn to by *T. G. Shearman, Edward Ensign and S. N. Speyer, adjudged to be impertinent, irrelevant and scandalous, and ordered expunged from the files of the Court.*

The January coupons of the State of Georgia will be paid at the Fourth National Bank. Gov. BULLOCK also advertises that the Bonds of the State, as they mature, will be paid at the Banking-house of Messrs. HENRY CLEWS & Co., No. 32 Wall-street.

The Loaners' Bank, organized under a State Charter, at No. 22 Nassau-street, Continental Life Building, has a capital of $500,000, with the reserved right of increase to $1,000,000. Mr. DORR RUSSELL is President, and Mr. A. F. WILMARTH, Vice-President.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

HARVEY FISK. A. S. HATCH.

☞ FISK & HATCH,
BANKERS AND DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
No. 5 NASSAU-STREET,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 3, 1870.

FUNDING FIVE-TWENTY BONDS.

Within the past three months a very large amount of Five-Twenty Bonds have been funded through our office into the FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS of the CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY, besides large sales of the same securities for new investments.

We deal in Central Pacific Bonds the same as in Government Securities, and regard them as affording the desired medium for funding Five-Twenty Bonds, *without reduction of interest and with unimpaired security.*

They are all Coupon Bonds of $1,000 each, interest payable Jan. 1 and July 1.

☞ *They are well known, and have a ready market in all the money centres of this country and Europe, are daily quoted at the Stock Exchange, and can be sold at current market price as readily as the Bonds of the Government.*

The EARNINGS of the Road *for* 1870 *will reach Eight Million Dollars*, and the increase is shown in the following figures:

Earnings from Jan. 1 to Dec. 1, 1870	$7,417,317
Earnings from Jan. 1 to Dec. 1, 1869	5,260,882
Increase in 1870	$2,156,435

We keep a supply of these Securities on hand, and furnish them at current market price, which today is 91⅛.

This price includes the coupon due Jan. 1, for which three per cent. in gold will be received by the purchaser, on bonds bought during this month.

Proceeds of $1,000 5-20 bond of 1867, sold today at 109⅛	$1,092 50
Cost of $1,000 Central Pacific bond, today at 91⅛	912 50
Difference realized	$180 00

We continue, as heretofore, to buy and sell Government Bonds, make Collections, receive Deposits, subject to check at sight without notice, and allow interest on balances, and do a general Banking business.

FISK & HATCH.

☞ THE INDIANAPOLIS, BLOOMINGTON and Western Railway Seven per Cent. Gold Loan is based on a completed Trunk line, 205 miles in length, running from Indianapolis, Ind., to Pekin, Ill., and forming connections with most of the principal lines to the Atlantic and Pacific. The equipments are large, and the present business fully demonstrates that this will be one of the best paying roads in the United States. We offer the balance of these bonds at 92½ and accrued interest in currency.

TURNER BROTHERS, Bankers,
No. 14 Nassau-st.

☞ LOUISVILLE AND NASHVILLE RAIL ROAD SEVEN PER CENT. CONSOLIDATED MORTGAGE BONDS.—The small amount left of the last issue of these bonds will be sold at 90 and accrued interest. Parties desiring an ENTIRELY SAFE investment are invited to call for information on either of the undersigned.

J. B. ALEXANDER & CO., No. 19 Nassau-st.
JOHN J. CISCO & SON., No. 59 Wall-st.

☞ NOTICE.—

The interest due Jan. 1, 1871, on the Bonds of the State of Georgia will be paid on and after that date, upon surrender of the coupons, at the Fourth National Bank, New York.

Bonds of the State of Georgia as they mature, will be paid upon presentation at the Banking-house of HENRY CLEWS & CO., No. 32 Wall-street, New-York.

RUFUS B. BULLOCK, Governor.
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, STATE OF GEORGIA, ATLANTA, Nov. 19, 1870.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, Dec. 3, 1870.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pks.	42	Hops, bales	659
Bees-wax, pks.	2	Hides, No.	20
Broom-corn, bales	98	Leather, sides	6,808
Cotton, bales	3,161	Spirits Turp., bbls.	408
Copper, cakes	334	Resin, bbls.	3,442
Dried Fruit, pks.	280	Pork, bbls.	1,135
Eggs, bbls.	1,173	Beef, pks.	2,517
Flour, bbls.	18,319	Cut-meats, pks.	418
Wheat, bushels	237,609	Lard, pks.	1,254
Corn, bushels	46,770	Stearine, pks.	20
Oats, bushels	115,127	Butter, pks.	3,365
Rye, bushels	400	Cheese, boxes	15,608
Malt, bushels	21,500	Tallow, pks.	8
Barley, bushels	150,767	Dressed Hogs, No.	65
Grass-seed, bushels	2,453	Oil-cake, pks.	880
Flax-seed, bushels	75	Tobacco, hhds.	71
Beans, bushels	525	Tobacco, bxs. & cs.	1,120
Peas, bushels	586	Wool, bales	166
Corn-meal, bbls.	100	Sumac, bags	150
Corn-meal, bags	350	Starch, pks.	450
B. E. Peas, bags	203	Pea-nuts, bags	253

The export clearances, since our last, as reported at the Merchants' Exchange, Pine-street, have been as follows:

By the ship *Harvest Queen*, for Liverpool—391 cases Sewing-machines, 28 boxes Clocks, 21 hhds. Tobacco, 1,646 bales Cotton, 1,580 bags Oil-cake, 36 logs Maple, 16 Glass Cases, 168 hhds. Tallow, 1,506 bbls. Flour, 1,588 pieces Dye-wood.

By the ship *R. Robinson*, for Liverpool—732 bales Cotton, 40,274 bushels Wheat, 1,200 bbls. Flour, 239,106 lbs. Tallow, 127 hhds. Tobacco, 130 bags Bones, 3,300 Staves.

By the steamer *Denmark*, for Liverpool—373 tierces Beef, 170 bbls. Pork, 2,958 bales Cotton, 724 bags Cloverseed, 1,280 boxes Cheese, 22,861 bushels Wheat, 98 boxes Bacon, 54 cases Pistols, 100 pkgs. Lard.

By the ship *Glad Tidings*, for London—4,599 bbls. Flour, 20,022 bushels Wheat.

By the bark *Levanter*, for London—3,364 bbls. Refined Petroleum.

By the bark *Peep o' Day*, for London—18,543 bushels Wheat, 1,937 bbls. Flour.

By the steam-ship *Australia*, for Glasgow—1,953 bales Cotton, 24,380 bushels Wheat, 50 tierces Beef, 200 boxes Cheese, 59,357 lbs. Manufactured Tobacco.

By the steam-ship *Main*, for Bremen—762 bales Cotton, 177 hhds. Tobacco, 25 cases Oil Peppermint, 168 hhds. Tallow, 500 bbls. Resin, 10 bbls. Apples, 29 boxes Bacon, 47 bales Tobacco, 6,670 bushels Grain, 2 bbls. Flour, 200 boxes Pepper.

By the bark *J. B. Duffus*, for Antwerp—168 hhds. Tobacco, 25 cases Lard, 254 cases Bacon, 563 bags Coffee, 3,314 bbls. Flour, 250 tcs. Lard, 752 bags Cloverseed, 9,600 Staves, 22 pks. Pumps.

By the brig *Veteran*, for Seville—1,043 bbls. Refined Petroleum, 400 cases Refined Petroleum.

By the brig *Ennis*, for Malaga—1,575 bbls. Refined Petroleum, 2,000 cases Refined Petroleum, 8,400 Staves.

By the bark *E. H. Yarrington*, for Smyrna—5,900 cases Refined Petroleum, 45 tons Logwood.

By the bark *Smyrniote*, for Malta—3,470 cases Refined Petroleum.

ASHES—Pots have been in demand at $6 75@$7 25; Pearls continue inactive at $8 50@$9 25, ₱ 100 lbs.; stock, 297 bbls.

COFFEE—There has been no important movement reported today. Prices have been quoted steady. Holders have not been eager to place stock. We quote: Java, 20c.@22c.; Maracaibo, 15c.@18½c.; Laguayra, 15½c.@17½c.; Rio, 9½c.@12½c., in bond; native Ceylon, 17½c.@19c.; Jamaica, 14c.@15c.; Singapore, 18c.@19c.; Costa Rica, 15½c.@18c.; Manila, 16c.@17c.; Mexican, 15c.@18c.; Savanilla, 15½c.@18c.; Ceara, 16c.@17c.; San Domingo, in bond, 8½c.@9c., gold, ₱ lb.

COTTON—There has been a very moderate inquiry noted for prompt delivery, and prices have been quoted ⅛c. ₱ lb. lower, closing heavily; sales, 2,181 bales, including 1,362 bales to shippers, 359 bales to spinners, 55 bales to speculators, and 405 bales in transit. For forward delivery the offerings have been more liberal at a reduction of ⅛c.@⅜c. ₱ lb., leading to a more active movement; sales, 9,550 bales basis of Low Middling, including, last evening, for December, 600 bales at 15⅜c.; 400 bales at 15 5-16c.; January, 300 bales at 15⅜c., 300 bales at 15 1-16c.; February, 100 bales at 15⅝c., 300 bales at 15 5-16c.; March, 100 bales at 15 9-16c. And today, for December, 100 bales at 15 5-16c., 1,300 bales at 15⅛c., 600 bales at 15 3-16c., 100 bales at 15 5-32c., 100 bales on private terms; December and January, 1,000 bales each at 15 3-16c., (not an exchange;) December, January, February, March and April, 200 bales each at 15⅜c., 100 bales each (average price) at 15⅜c.; December, 600 bales at 15⅛c.; March, 600 bales at 15⅝c., together; January, 200 bales at 15⅜c., 300 bales at 15⅛c.; February, 150 bales at 15⅝c., 100 bales at 15⅜c.

Closing Prices of Cotton in New-York.

	Uplands.	Mobile.	N. Orleans.	Texas.
Ordinary	12⅛	12⅜	13	13⅛
Good Ordinary	14⅜	15	15⅛	15⅛
Low Middling	15⅛	15⅜	15⅝	16
Middling	15⅝	15⅞	16⅛	16⅜
Good Middling	16⅜	16⅝	16⅞	16⅞

Movements of Cotton at this Port.

	Bales.
Receipts this week	33,380
Receipts last week	29,031
Receipts the preceding week	34,986
Receipts since Sept. 1	327,518
Receipts since Sept. 1, 1870	757,447
Receipts preceding year	658,429
Receipts for the year ending Jan. 1, 1870	682,100
Exports since our last	8,050
Exports since Sept. 1	168,312
Exports for the year ending Sept. 1, 1870	439,042
Exports for the year ending Jan. 1, 1870	1,586,887
Exports for the year ending Sept. 1, 1869	328,597
Estimated stock here	65,000

Messrs. EASTON & CO. furnish the following statistics of the Cotton movement of the season thus far:

Received by Telegraph on Friday Evening.

	Receipts.	Stock.	Exports to Great Britain.	Exports to Continent.
New-Orleans	41,568	117,733	18,820	4,178
Mobile	16,541	55,519	6,331	....
Galveston	10,199	30,893	....	....
Florida	220	....	....	....
Savannah	26,701	73,275	9,078	2,229
Charleston	16,670	27,230	5,160	2,840
New-York	16,830	64,169	18,953	1,542
Boston, Philadelphia and Balt.	9,847	20,000	510	....
Total this week	138,576	386,819	61,862	10,779
Previously rep'ted	919,413	....	414,578	50,703
Total since Sept. 1, 1870	1,057,989	388,819	476,440	61,482
Same time l'st y'r.	877,842	277,767	287,043	161,380

Statistical Position.

	1870.	1869.	1868.
Stock in Liverpool	394,000	335,030	367,360
Afloat from India	85,000	71,000	96,000
Afloat from America	242,000	130,000	73,000
Stock in London	44,290	96,500	126,700
Afloat for London	23,000	79,000	81,000
Stock in Havre	84,850	71,999	45,407
Afloat for Havre	3,287	36,712	33,587
Stock in Bremen	3,305	2,941	7,089
Afloat for Bremen	4,520	5,429	2,951
Stock in United States ports	383,819	277,767	228,354
Stock in the interior towns	89,164	70,477	50,580
Total	1,357,235	1,181,855	1,115,047
Excess in visible supply compared with 1869		185,380	
Excess compared with 1868			252,188
Stock of Cotton held by Manchester spinners at the mills	125,000	110,000	135,000
Price of Middling Orleans in Liverpool	9⅜d.	12 3-16d.	11⅛d.
Price of Middling Orleans in New-York	16⅜c.	25⅛c.	25⅛c.
Price of Gold	111	122⅜	135⅛

Stocks in the Interior Towns, Dec. 3.

	1870.	1869.
Augusta and Hamburg, Ga	12,130	14,700
Columbus, Ga	6,463	9,754
Macon, Ga	8,856	14,551
Selma, Ala	10,005	5,820
Montgomery, Ala	8,530	13,241
Memphis, Tenn	39,959	10,714
Nashville, Tenn	2,221	1,697
Total	89,164	70,477

Bombay Shipments—By Special Telegrams from Finlay, Clark & Co.

	1870 Great Brit.	1870 Continent.	1869 Great Brit.	1869 Continent.
Exports, Nov. 19 to Nov. 25, inclusive	8,000	1,000	2,110	126
Previously reported	821,000	154,000	932,702	174,613
Total	829,000	155,000	934,812	174,739
Deficit to Great Britain				105,812
Deficit to Continent				19,739

Receipts at Bombay for the week, 5,000 bales. Crop accounts received by latest mail dates favorable.

The following table shows the receipts of Cotton at the shipping ports and the exports thence for the several weeks since Sept. 1, and for the corresponding weeks of the last two seasons:

Bales for the week ending	1868-69 Receipts.	1868-69 Exports.	1869-70 Receipts.	1869-70 Exports.	1870-71 Receipts.	1870-71 Exports.
Sept. 3	4,150	2,560	3,432	1,367	6,719	7,734
Sept. 11	11,383	1,375	11,206	1,253	10,782	4,043
Sept. 18	19,673	2,081	26,306	1,333	17,648	3,044
Sept. 25	29,311	4,702	43,341	4,979	36,714	7,288
Oct. 2	34,799	8,874	54,628	9,813	51,105	7,557
Oct. 9	44,065	16,846	59,320	25,508	68,807	14,744
Oct. 16	52,522	10,647	67,555	31,916	78,084	29,464
Oct. 23	57,603	14,597	77,383	35,953	82,392	41,807
Oct. 30	66,471	30,101	76,318	51,369	83,264	40,499
Nov. 6	74,256	36,159	96,286	55,989	107,929	72,935
Nov. 13	73,360	45,272	93,045	55,858	131,203	58,533
Nov. 20	72,648	48,233	80,036	46,808	124,449	88,029
Nov. 27	74,849	51,310	85,239	69,727	121,438	82,251
Dec. 4	89,923	64,010	99,707	73,679	138,576	72,641

FLOUR AND MEAL—The demand has been light for all kinds of State and Western Flour. Holders of desirable lots have been quite confident in their views as to price, and have been offering stock reservedly, particularly of the low grades, which have been quoted rather stronger in price. Lines of extra State, available for shipment, have been sought after to some extent on the basis of $6 for good New, but have been generally held at $6 10@$6 15 ₱ bbl. Sales have been reported since our last of 11,000 bbls., all told, including poor to choice Superfine State and Western, $5@$5 35; very inferior to good Extra State at $5 70@$6, mainly at $5 75@$6; good to fancy, $6@$6 50; poor to choice shipping Extra Western, $5 65@$6; poor to good shipping brands, round-hoop, Extra Ohio at $5 80@$6 10, ₱ bbl. We quote:

No. 2 Flour, ₱ bbl	$4 15@$4 65
Sour Flour	4 40@ 5 50
Superfine State and Western	5 00@ 5 35
Extra State	5 70@ 6 50
Extra City, shipping brands	5 75@ 6 50
Extra Genesee	6 50@ 8 75
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, shipping brands	5 80@ 6 10
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	6 10@ 8 75
Extra Western, shipping brands	5 65@ 6 00
Extra Western, trade and family brands	6 05@ 8 75
Extra St. Louis, ordinary to fancy	6 15@ 9 25

Southern Flour continues quiet, but steady. Sales reported since our last of 500 bbls., in lots, at $5 80@$6 15 for poor to good ordinary; $6 15@$9 for good ordinary to choice extra, ₱ bbl. Rye Flour has been in less demand at $3 95@$5 50 for very inferior to choice, ₱ bbl.; sales, 270 bbls. Corn-meal continues in request at $3 80@$4 40 for Yellow and White Western; $4 10@$4 35 for Jersey; $4 50 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl.; sales, 300 bbls. Buck-wheat Flour has been in less demand, ranging from $3 85@$3 25 ₱ 100 lbs. We quote:

Southern Flour, poor to good extra	$5 00@$6 15
Southern Flour, good to very choice extra	6 15@ 9 00
Rye Flour, inferior to very choice	3 95@ 5 50
Corn-meal, inferior to very choice	3 80@ 4 50
Corn-meal, puncheon	21 00@21 50

GRAIN—The Wheat market, which opened with an appearance of increased firmness, developed very slowly and unsatisfactorily, and toward the close yielded slightly, without leading to any notable activity. The main call has been for new crop No. 2 Spring, at $1 37@$1 38 for straight to choice Milwaukee, chiefly at $1 37; and $1 35@$1 36½ for fair to prime Chicago, closing with straight samples of Milwaukee available at $1 37, with bids reported of only $1 36 ₱ bushel. Holders, however, did not seem eager to realize, and were not disposed to make important concessions on prime samples, which were not plenty, notwithstanding the very liberal receipts reported. New crop No. 1 Spring was inquired for at $1 37@$1 38, but was not available under $1 40 for straight, which was quite scarce. In Mixed and old Spring, the movements were limited at less firm rates. Red and Amber Western (Winter) Wheat has been in less request at from $1 38@$1 45, chiefly at $1 41@$1 45 for Amber ₱ bushel. White Wheat has been inactive and somewhat irregular. The general market closed dull and weak. Sales have been reported since our last of 134,000 bushels, in store and afloat, including White Western at $1 42@$1 60, chiefly at $1 42½@$1 50; Red and Amber Western at $1 38@$1 45, chiefly Amber at $1 41@$1 45; No. 1 Spring nominally at $1 38@$1 40; No. 2 do. at $1 35@$1 38, chiefly at $1 37 for straight Milwaukee afloat, and $1 35@$1 36½ for Chicago; Mixed Spring part at $1 30; No. 3 Spring at $1 22@$1 25; Old Spring at $1 16@$1 27; White Genesee at $1 55@$1 70; Red and Amber State, $1 40@$1 46; new Red and Amber Southern at $1 40@$1 46; White Southern (nominally) at $1 50@$1 75, ₱ bushel. Corn has been depressed and declining throughout the day. The offerings have been fair, particularly of new; and the demand has been on a restricted scale. The main business has been in new Mixed Western at from 75c.@80c., chiefly at 77c.@80c. ₱ bushel. Old Mixed Western has been lightly dealt in at a shade easier figures. Sales have been reported since our last of 54,500 bushels at 83c.@85c. for old Mixed Western, afloat; 75c.@80c. for new Mixed Western; 80c.@85c. for Yellow Jersey, Western and Southern; 78c.@85c. for White do. ₱ bushel. Rye continues very quiet, ranging from 95c.@$1 04 for ordinary to choice Western, and from $1 18@$1 22 for State, ₱ bushel. Barley has been in moderate request at about former rates, with sales reported of 27,500 bushels, including Canada West at $1@$1 12; Canada East, 97c.@98c.; Western, 90c.@$1, and State at 85c.@91c. ₱ bushel. Barley-malt continues inactive, including Canada at $1@$1 20 for poor to choice, and State at 85c.@$1 ₱ bushel. Oats have been in quite moderate demand for trade purposes, and in limited request on speculative account, at lower and yielding prices. The dealings have been mostly in new Mixed Western, afloat, at 62c.@62½c.; new State at 62c.; and prime new White Ohio at 63c.@63½c., ₱ bushel. Sales have been reported since our last of 81,500 bushels, at 58½.@64c., as the extremes, for inferior to very choice Mixed and White Pennsylvania, New-Jersey and Ohio, chiefly at 62c.@62½c., afloat, for new Mixed Western; 62c. for State, and 60½c.@63½c., from track and afloat, for new White do., ₱ bushel. The export clearances since our last include 2,706 bbls. Flour and 73,155 bushels Wheat, for Liverpool; 6,536 bbls. Flour and 39,166 bushels Wheat, for London; 3,314 bbls. Flour, for Antwerp; 25,380 bushels Wheat, for Glasgow; and 6,670 bushels Wheat, for Bremen.

The Albany *Argus* says the following boats passed Fultonville during the 24 hours prior to 1 P. M., Dec. 2, 1870:

Wheat—V. B. Reed, Geneva; Alfred Mayer, Buffalo; Walter Burlin, Buffalo.
Barley—S. E. Harris, Syracuse; B. F. Wade, Oswego; E. J. Victory, Oswego.
Lumber—W. F. Hamilton, Buffalo.
Flour—City of Syracuse, Rochester; Hiram Finch, Buffalo.
Oats—Monitor, Geneva.
Cheese—Fashion, Syracuse.
Barley-malt—J. S. Lock, Syracuse.
Staves—Grant and Colfax, Buffalo.

HAY—Bale Hay has been quiet, but about steady, at $1 05 for shipping; $1 15@$1 35 for local use, ₱ 100 lbs. Straw is selling, in lots, at 80c.@$1 15 for short and Long, ₱ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Have been in light demand at previous figures. We quote the range from 8c.@18c. for New Crop, 8c.@12c. for Yearlings, and 2c.@6c. for older growth, ₱ lb. Receipts, 659 bales; exports, — bales.

HIDES—The week's receipts have been 46,851 hides; sales, 90,550 hides and 50 bales do., the latter including, according to Messrs. H. D. HULL & CO.: 17,700 Dry Buenos Ayres, part to arrive, 23@28 lbs., 26c.@26½c., gold, selected; 500 Dry Buenos Ayres, Seconds, 22½ lbs., 22½c., gold, as they run; 5,000 Dry Entre Rios, part to arrive, 23 lbs., 25½c., gold, selected; 2,350 Dry Entre Rios, Seconds, 23 lbs., 22c., as they run; 12,000 Dry Entre Rios, to arrive at Baltimore, 22@22½ lbs., 25½c., gold, selected; 10,000 Dry Paraguay, to arrive at Baltimore, 22 lbs., private terms; 16,000 Dry Montevideo, to arrive, 22½ lbs., 25c., gold, selected; 700 Dry Montevideo Kips, to arrive, 11½ lbs., 27c., gold, selected; 3,500 Dry Rio Grande, to arrive, 21 lbs., 25c., gold, selected; 4,000 Dry Orinoco, to arrive, 21 lbs., 24c., gold, selected; 350 Dry Central American, 20 lbs., private terms; 1,500 Dry Tampico, 23 lbs., private terms; 600 Dry Vera Cruz, 18 lbs., private terms; 2,600 Dry Matamoras, 25 lbs., 22½c., gold, as they run; 500 Dry Matamoras Kips, 10 lbs., 27c., currency, as they run; 1,500 Dry Mexican, 24 lbs., 24c., currency, as they run; 3,350 Dry Texas, 20@24 lbs., 21c.@22½c., currency, as they run; 600 Dry Texas Kips, 10 lbs., on private terms; 4,000 Wet-salted Rio Grande Cow, 40@46 lbs., 12½c., gold, selected; 1,100 Wet-salted Montevideo Cow, 43½ lbs., on private terms; 1,200 Wet-salted Matamoras, 55 lbs., on private terms; 1,600 Wet-salted Texas 60 lbs., on private terms; 50 bales Calcutta Cow, 10½ lbs., on private terms. The stock on hand is 35,900 Hides and 312 Bales, (same time last year 81,300 Hides and 690 Bales,) as follows: 8,200 Dry Buenos Ayres, 3,000 Dry Central American, 700 Dry Singapore Buffalo, 5,000 Dry and Salted Mexican, 8,000 Dry and Salted Texas and Southern, 7,000 Wet-salted Buenos Ayres and Rio Grande Ox and Cow, 4,000 Wet-salted Texas, 125 bales Calcutta Cow and Buffalo, 111 bales Penang Buffalo, 76 bales Manila.

MOLASSES—There has been a very limited jobbing trade reported since our last, within our previous range. We quote New Crop Porto Rico nominally at from 32c.@62c.; New Crop Cuba at 20c.@40c.; New-Orleans at 60c.@72½c. ₱ gallon, and in detail thus:

	Old Crop.	New Crop.
Cuba, Centrifugal and Mixed	20c.@21c.	20c.@23c.
Cuba, Clayed	20c.@22c.	22c.@30c.
Cuba, Muscovado, refining grades	—@—	25c.@35c.
Cuba, Muscovado, grocery grades	—@—	35c.@40c.
Porto Rico	—@—	33c.@60c.
English Islands	—@—	35c.@60c.
New-Orleans	—@—	55c.@70c.

NAVAL STORES—Resin has been offering sparingly and has been quoted firmer, on a moderate call, chiefly from export buyers. Sales, 750 bbls. strained, part to arrive, at $2 05@$2 10 ₱ 280 lbs. Tar and Crude Turpentine have been without change of moment. Spirits Turpentine has been inactive, but held with increased firmness, on the basis of 47½c. for merchantable, ₱ gallon; sales, 90 bbls. We quote: Spirits Turpentine, 47c.@48c., ₱ gallon. Crude nominal. Resin, $2 05@$6 75 ₱ 280 lbs., the latter for extra choice White. Tar, $2 25@$2 50. Pitch, $2 25 ₱ bbl.

PETROLEUM—Crude has been dull and heavy, on the basis of 12c.@12½c. as the current quotations for bulk oil here, and 15½c.@16 for shipping, per gallon. At the Creek, the speculative excitement has subsided, and prices have declined sharply; the nominal asking prices have been reported today as $3 35@$3 45 on the Lower, and $3 12½@$3 20 on the Upper road, prompt deliveries; but buyers were not disposed to purchase at any, even these figures, as they expected further concessions. The receipts of Crude at Philadelphia were 990 bbls. Refined Oil has been in less confident demand and quoted a shade easier, with 23c. bid and 23½c. generally asked for Standard White, prompt delivery. Sales have been reported since our last, of 6,500 bbls., on the basis of 23c. ₱ gallon. At Philadelphia, the market has been tame and weak, with sales reported of 1,000 bbls. Standard White, early delivery, on private terms; and 3,000 bbls. do., last half of December, at 22½c. ₱ gallon. The receipts at Philadelphia were 4,630 bbls. The export clearances hence have been 3,364 bbls. for London, 1,043 bbls. and 400 cases for Seville, 1,575 bbls. and 200 cases for Malaga, 5,900 cases for Smyrna, and 3,470 cases for Malta. And from Philadelphia, 168,779½ gallons for London; and 236,901 gallons for Antwerp. Refined Oil, in cases, has been in more request within a range of 27c.@27½c., as extremes, ₱ gallon; sales, 4,850 cases on private terms. Naphtha continues dull and heavy at 9c. in shipping order; 14½c.@15c., in cases, and 4½c.@4¾c., in bulk, ₱ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been very quiet at about former prices. Sales have been reported for early delivery, since our last, of only 450 bbls. at $22 75@$23 for old Western Mess; $22@$22 25 for new Mess; $17 25@$17 50 for new Prime and Extra Prime; $21 50 for Prime Mess, ₱ bbl. For forward delivery, Western Mess has been quoted firmer, with a fair call noted; sales 1,500 bbls., including seller December, at $20 25; seller January at $20; seller February at $20 50, and seller six months on private terms. Dressed Hogs continue in moderate request at somewhat irregular prices. We now quote the range from 8½c.@9½c., as the extremes. Cut-meats continue quite dull and unsettled; sales equal to 75 pks. at 12c.@12½., for Western Pickled Hams; 14c. for City do., and 8½c.@8¾c., for Pickled Shoulders, ₱ lb. Bacon has been in fair request at from 11c.@11½c. for Short and Long clear, ₱ lb.; sales, 200 boxes. Also 200 boxes Long Clear, last of December and first half of January delivery, at 11c.; and 590 boxes do., January, on private terms. Lard has been quoted weak in most instances, and has been inactive. Sales have been reported since our last of 890 tcs. and bbls. at 12⅛c.@13⅛c. for poor No. 1 to choice Steam and Kettle-rendered, chiefly at about 13c.@13⅛c. for fair to prime new Western Steam; 12¾c.@13c. for City, ₱ lb. For forward delivery, no important sales have been made; new Western Steam, seller December, has been quoted at 12¾c.@12½c., and seller January at 12½c.@12⅜c., ₱ lb. Beef continues in fair demand at previous figures; sales have been reported of 175 bbls., in lots, at $10@$15 for Plain Mess; $15@$17 50 for Extra Mess, ₱ bbl. Tierce Beef has been in active request, mainly for export, at $26@$28 50 for Prime Mess; $29@$32 for India Mess, ₱ tierce; sales, 1,350 tcs., for prompt and early delivery. Beef Hams have been in more demand, at $29@$31 ₱ bbl.; sales, 450 bbls. Butter has been quiet within our previous range. We quote: State, inferior to fancy, 20c.@24c.; and Western, inferior to fancy, 15c.@33c.; the day's receipts were 3,365 pks. Cheese has been inactive at former rates. We quote at from 5c.@16c., as the extremes, for very common to fancy Factory; the day's receipts have been 15,608 boxes.

SKINS—Deer have been purchased to the extent of 11,000 lbs. Porto Cabello and 1,500 lbs. Texas on private terms. Receipts, 65 bales from Laguayra and 40 bales from Truxillo. We quote: Honduras Deer, 40c.; San Juan, 35c.@37c.; Bolivar, 30c.@31c.; Sisal, 38c.@40c.; Vera Cruz, 37½c.; Chagres, 42c.@45c.; Porto Cabello, 35c.@37½c.; Para, 37c.@38c., gold, ₱ lb.; Southern and Texas, 18c.@25c., currency. Of Goat, the sales have been 23 bales Buenos Ayres, 45 bales East India, 27 bales Cape, 18 bales Vera Cruz, 20 bales Curacoa and 15 bales Texas on private terms. Receipts, 20 bales from Maracaibo and 11 bales from Brazos. We quote: Tampico Goat, 57c.@59c.; Matamoras, 57c.@59c.; Vera Cruz, 52½c., gold, ₱ lb.; Buenos Ayres, 57½c.; Payta, 55c.; Curacoa, 55c.@57½c.; Cape, 40c.@42c.; Madras, each, 65c.@70c.; Patna, 50c., currency, ₱ lb.

SUGARS—Raw have been quiet, but steady, since our last; sales, 220 hhds. Cuba and Porto Rico, chiefly at 9⅜c.@10⅛c.; and 870 boxes Havana, part at 9⅜c. ₱ lb. The stock this morning was 34,497 hhds., 86,767 boxes and 342,219 bags. We quote: Fair to good Refining grades at 9⅜c.@10c.; fair to choice Grocery grades, 10⅛c.@11⅛c.; Porto Rico Grocery grades range from 10⅛c.@11⅛c.; No. 12 Box Sugars, 10⅜c.@10⅜c. ₱ lb. Refined have been in fair demand, ranging from 11⅛c.@13⅛c. ₱ lb.

SEED—Sales, 2,500 bags Calcutta Linseed, to arrive, at $2 10, gold, ₱ bushel. Market firm.

TALLOW, &C.—Tallow continues in moderate demand at uniform rates; sales since our last have been 70,000 lbs., at 8⅛c.@9⅛c. for common to choice, chiefly at 9c. for prime; also, small lots of Stearine at 10c.@13⅛c., and Grease at 7c.@9c. ₱ lb.

WHISKY—Has been quoted rather firmer on a light business. Sales have been reported since our last of 145 bbls., in lots, at 89½c.@90½c. for iron-bound pks., ₱ gallon; receipts, — bbls.

WOOL—The sales in November, Messrs. WALTER BROWN & CO. sum up thus: 1,075,000 lbs. Fleece and Pulled, 49c.@53½c.; 55,600 lbs. Tub, 51c.@55c.; 65,000 lbs. Scoured, 55c.@85c.; 70,000 lbs. Noils, 18c.@40c.; 25,000 lbs. Lambs', 24c.@38c.; 30,000 lbs. Canada Pulled, 43c.; 610,000 lbs. California, 21c.@30½c.; 164,000 lbs. Texas, 19½c.@33c.; 540 bales Mestiza Pulled, private terms; 125 bales Syrian, private terms; 124 bales Cape, private terms; 50 bales Oregon, private terms; 120 bales Donskoi, private terms; 165 bales Rio Grande, private terms. Receipts of Domestic Wool during the month, 4,068 bales; coastwise—California, 1,027 bales; Texas, 334 bales; New-Orleans, 186 bales; Savannah, 218 bales. Total, 5,831 bales. The imports of the month, as published, are: Liverpool, 571 bales; London, 229 bales; Rio Grande, 228 bales; Rio Janeiro, 37 bales. Total, 1,065 bales.

FREIGHTS—The market has been quoted quite firm as a rule, with a less liberal offering of room, and a fair call, accommodation chiefly, for Cotton, Wheat and Petroleum. For Liverpool, there were taken 1,350 bales Cotton at ⅜d.@5-16d. by sail, and ⅜d.@9-16d. by steam, ₱ lb.; 15,500 bushels Wheat, by steam, at 8d. ₱ bushel; and a cargo of 2,000 bbls. Naphtha, at 6s. 9d. ₱ bbl.; for London, 2,300 bbls. Flour, by sail, at 2s. 7½d.@3s. ₱ bbl., nearly all at the latter rate. For Cork and orders, a British bark, with 2,000 bbls. Petroleum at 6s. ₱ bbl. For Hamburg, an American bark, with 3,700 bbls. Petroleum at 6s. ₱ bbl. For a continental port, a British bark, with 3,000 bbls. Petroleum, from Philadelphia, on private terms. For Venice, an Italian brig, with 6,200 cases Petroleum at 28c., gold. For Constantinople, a Norwegian brig, with equal to 4,850 cases Petroleum at 37½c. For Gibraltar and orders, a bark, with general cargo, chiefly Tobacco, &c., on private terms.

The New York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, DEC. 5, 1870.

Amusements this Evening.

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Broadway, corner 13th-st.
THE ROAD TO RUIN. Leading characters by Messrs. John Gilbert, George Clarke, Stoddart. Miss Lillie Germon and Miss E. Mestayer.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.
8th-av., corner 23d-st.
RIP VAN WINKLE. Leading characters by Messrs. Joseph Jefferson, Sheridan, Anderson and Miss Mary Wells.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Broadway, near Houston-st.
WEE WILLIE WINKIE. Characters by Messrs. G. L. Fox, Honeywood, Atkins, Miss Fanny Beane, Miss Rogers, Miss Yeamans, and others.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.
8th-av., corner 23d-st.
LES BRIGANDS. Leading characters by Mlle. Montaland, Mlle. Persini, and M. Geusina.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, near Prince-st.
OTHELLO. Leading characters by Messrs. E. L. Davenport, Walter Montgomery, Mark Smith, and Mrs. Scott-Siddons.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.
24th-st., near Broadway.
FERNANDE. Leading characters by Messrs. Harkins, Polk, Lewis, Miss Agnes Ethel and Miss Fanny Davenport.

LINA EDWIN'S THEATRE.
Broadway, near Waverley-place.
LITTLE JACK SHEPPARD. Leading characters by Miss Ada Harland, Miss Lina Edwin, and Mr. Leffingwell.

STADT THEATRE.
Bowery, near Canal-st.
TANNHAUSER, (German opera.)

WOOD'S MUSEUM.
Broadway, corner 30th-st.
DRAMATIC PERFORMANCE. Afternoon and evening. Large collection of curiosities on exhibition.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.
14th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.
GRAND EQUESTRIAN and GYMNASTIC PERFORMANCES.

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5th-av., corner 16th-st.
SOIREE MUSICALE. Artists: Mrs. Clara M. Brinkerhoff, Miss Celestine Gottschalk, Miss Sarah M. Thompson, Mr. G. Hall and others.

TWENTY-SECOND REGIMENT ARMORY.
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The above have been the fixed advertising rates of the NEW-YORK TIMES for the past eight years, and will not be changed, although our circulation has largely increased during that time.

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Notice.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.
We cannot return rejected communications, nor preserve manuscripts, unless specially requested so to do.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE WAR.

A London telegram says the fighting at Brie on Friday was severe, the Germans suffering heavily by the fire of the French forts. When the French retired they left many prisoners. Brie was not occupied by the Germans after the fight. The dispatch of Prince GEORGE of Saxony, who commanded the Germans, says Brie and Champigny were recaptured, although the French brought heavy masses into action. He admits heavy losses to the Saxon troops. An account of the fight, by way of Brussels, represents that the Germans began the attack on Gen. DUCROT'S position, which extended from Noisay to Ormesson, on the east bank of the Marne, about daylight; that the French retired, bringing the Germans under the guns of Forts Rosny and Nogent, where they suffered the heaviest losses of the conflict. Reinforcements for the French, from Paris, crossed the Marne toward the north and attacked the Germans, driving them east of Brie. The French then returned to their position in the bend of the Marne, holding the east bank and the bridges leading toward Paris. Reports from within Paris to the 30th are received at London. The authorities had made public the details of recent operations around the city. They claim that the forces of Gens. VINOY, BUZENVAL and DESPREAU, who moved out of the fortifications on a reconnoissance, on the 29th, south of L'Hay and Choisy le Roi, carried the positions of the Prussians. The Paris Press have been ordered to publish no reports or particulars of military movements not sanctioned by the Government officials on pain of suppression.

M. GAMBETTA made an official announcement in Tours, yesterday, to the effect that the Army of the Loire had discontinued its forward movement owing to the resistance made by the concentrated army of the enemy between Pithiviers, Artbenay and Augerville; that it will remain in the strongly intrenched positions it holds until a better opportunity to advance offers; that, meanwhile, DUCROT is disengaged and will be able to act more freely, not finding before him the masses supposed to be moving to meet him, but which are retained north of Orleans. A Tours dispatch, via London, says that on the 2d the Sixteenth and Seventeenth Corps, forming part of the Army of the Loire, were attacked by the Germans. The engagement was indecisive, according to *La France*, but the *Moniteur* is silent on the subject. According to another dispatch, at Etampes, thirty miles south of Paris, the Prussians are concentrating, to prevent the advance of Gen. PALADINES. Here, according to the London *Times* correspondent, the French, numbering 50,000, attacked the Prussians on Friday, but were repulsed, with heavy loss. Prince FREDERICK CHARLES has left Pithiviers.

The evacuation of Amiens by the Germans, according to a dispatch of the 4th from Lille, is confirmed. They blew up the bridge between Albert and Acheux to protect their retreat, and Gen. MANTEUFFEL is believed to have abandoned his movement northward.

THE EASTERN QUESTION.

It is reported from Vienna that Turkey, Italy, England, Prussia and Austria have accepted the proposal of a conference. In Egypt the army furloughs have all been withdrawn, so that in case of war the army can at once be placed at the disposal of the Sultan. At a large Birmingham meeting, on Friday evening, resolutions favoring a Peace Congress were unanimously adopted, and several peace speeches were made.

GENERAL EUROPEAN NEWS.

The Spanish Colonial Minister, Señor MORET, has temporarily taken charge of the Finances, in place of Señor FIGUEROLA, the resigned Minister. The deputation of the Government and Cortes, to formally tender the crown to the Duke of AOSTA, arrived in Florence on Saturday, and were welcomed with unusual demonstrations....The floating debt of Bulgaria has been extinguished, and a monopoly of the tobacco trade is proposed....THOMAS HUGHES, M. P., addressed his constituents on Friday evening on the fishing difficulties, and expressing the hope that those and the *Alabama* question would soon be amicably settled....The daughter of Minister MOTLEY is soon to be married to Mr. ALGERNON SHERIDAN, son of R. BRINSLEY SHERIDAN.... Signor TORRIANO has been appointed President of the Italian Senate.

GENERAL.

J. H. LITTLEFIELD, the artist, is to lecture throughout the North this season on his personal recollections of President LINCOLN, for the benefit of the Lincoln Monument Fund.

The second session of the Forty-first Congress begins today. The President's Message and the reports of the heads of Departments will be submitted in the course of the day. Most of the members are already at Washington.

The Catholics of Philadelphia got up a great demonstration yesterday, and adopted a solemn protest against the occupation of Rome by the KING of Italy.

A fire occurred in New-Albany, Ind., yesterday afternoon, which destroyed several buildings, and occasioned a loss of about $75,000.

LOUIS DIEBLE, formerly Burgomaster of Kattowitz, in Prussia, and charged with embezzlement in that office, has been before the Courts of Baltimore during the past week, and is to be handed over to the Prussian authorities under the Extradition treaty.

The municipal election of Atlanta, Ga., occurs on Wednesday. There are two Democratic candidates in the field, and the prospect for a Republican success is very good.

Hon. JOSIAH TURNER, editor of the Raleigh (N. C.) *Sentinel*, and T. L. CLINGMAN, ex-United States Senator, had a set-to with canes in the streets of Raleigh on Saturday, and both were somewhat damaged.

The Democrats of the North Carolina Legislature are talking about impeaching Gov. HOLDEN, and calling a new Constitutional Convention.

M. TREILHARD, appointed Minister to the United States by the French Empire, has just received his credentials from the Republic.

There is to be a grand celebration of the laying of the wooden pavement on Pennsylvania-avenue, Washington, on the 21st and 22d of February.

Gen. WARNER has been nominated for United States Senator by the Republican members of the Alabama Legislature.

The latest reports from Mississippi represent it as very doubtful whether E. M. YERGER will ever be tried for killing Col. CRANE.

Congress and its Work.

If members of Congress meet to-day with a determination to attend to the legitimate business which comes before them, and work as hard as they can for the good of the people at large, there is scarcely any limit to the good they may accomplish. Public affairs are in that condition when wise legislation is needed rather more urgently than ever, and when a few earnest and honest men might make a mark for themselves which would not soon be forgotten. There is a good deal of discontent abroad in many directions, and much work clamoring to be done, which everybody sees will have to be taken in hand before very long, or some of our political organizations will have to go by the board altogether. Any one with a genuine capacity for leading the people could find a great opportunity in almost all the unsettled questions of the day. Something must certainly be done to reduce the irritation which exists on the subject of the tariff. A bungling and unsatisfactory system of raising the revenue must be revised. The various departments of the Administration are grievously in want of reform, and there are corruptions of various descriptions to be seen within a stone's throw of us, no matter where we may happen to be standing, which cry aloud for attention from the legislative branch of the Government. Many persons who are in the habit of thinking deeply on political subjects see grave dangers before us, in consequence of the blindness, incapacity, or selfishness of which a session of Congress is too often one continued exhibition; and their warnings have not been without effect on the public mind. We live in times when wise men are needed in Congress, quite as much as they were in the first years of the Union—and when, perhaps, the *breed* of men of this kind is a little more rare than formerly.

If we were not only without these wise men, but could not even depend on finding honest ones, our position might be pleasant to those who hold that anarchy is as good as government, but by rational beings it would be regarded with grave apprehensions. So far, the "forecasts" of the session have not been encouraging. We have heard a great deal of talk about the "special legislation," for the benefit of corporations and individuals, which awaits members of Congress. It is said—to take only one example—that there are between twenty and thirty railroad bills, "with money in them," to be taken up. This being a short session, there is no time to lose, and the lobbyists are told to be active and never mind the expense. One paper has told us that many Congressmen finish their terms this session, and do not care much about public opinion,—so that the traffic in votes will be unusually brisk. This statement is put forward as a bit of news, and as if it would be taken quite as a matter of course by the public.

We wish we could induce members of Congress to believe that the public, thought to be so indifferent, have had quite as much as they can bear for the present of jobs, and "bills with money in them," and selling votes, and political corruption generally. The day is, we hope, passing by when a man could afford to say that he went into Congress poor and came out rich—at any rate, the people are just now in no mood to stand any more of that sort of business. They have seen their representatives attending to their own interests very assiduously for some time, and they now think that their turn ought to come. With the present depression in trade, it is impossible that a systematic neglect of the public welfare on the part of Congress can be regarded with patience. Nor is this a fit season for long speeches about nothing, for the airing of individual crochets, or the display of [illegible] ties of the human understanding, or any of those pastimes which usually enable members of Congress to pass a pleasant Winter at Washington. The hard drudgery of national business has been left to the last, and now, if there is any disposition shown to postpone it still further, we may as well make up our minds to meet some very ugly troubles.

A few well-meaning persons, having taken a survey of the political field, have come to the conclusion that the "mission" of the Republican Party is "ended"—as if the true mission of a party could ever be pronounced at an end while there are still questions of vital moment to the nation remaining unsettled. The mission of the Republican Party in France was not ended when it turned out LOUIS PHILLIPE, nor again when the second Empire fell. The mission of the Liberal Party in England was not ended when the Corn laws were abolished, although many people thought that it was. The party was left to carry out many reforms, to abolish the Irish Church, perhaps to free the people from numerous burdens which still severely gall them. It is the condition of political life that as fast as one issue is settled another arises, and we none of us can tell what new question may come into prominence next week, or next month, or next year. If it should be a very momentous question, we believe that the people would much rather leave the Republicans to deal with it than the Democrats,—having seen quite enough within the past nine years to enable them to decide which party could most safely be trusted with it. Much as we may be told that the "issues of the war are all dead," the fact still remains that the Republican Party gave a guarantee of patriotism and good faith during the war which satisfies everybody (except the Democrats) that it would be quite safe to intrust it with the management of a great crisis again. You may have no particular use for an honest servant today, but it is always better to keep him in the house than to turn him out, and put a dishonest one in his place.

If, however, the Republicans in Congress are determined to make good the boasts of their enemies, we are well aware that they may too easily succeed. They have only to go on abusing each other, "nagging" at the President, allowing all sorts of jobs to be "put through" under their very noses, and otherwise play into the hands of the Democrats. They will thus prove that *their* mission is ended, and not before it was time. We hope, however, that they will be directed by wiser counsels. Corruption, whether proceeding from Democratic or Republican sources, we shall expose without much mercy; and we can only trust that Republican leaders in the Senate and the House will follow the same course, and prove that they are capable of rising to the position which they are now called upon to face.

A Plea for James Fisk, Jr.

We have spoken as severely as anybody of the person whose name stands at the head of this article, and believe that it would be difficult to speak too severely. We are not going, therefore, to modify or withdraw anything we have said about him. But justice seems to require that the public attention should be called to the fact that the responsibility for his badness does not rest wholly on him. FISK, as he is, is only partly the product of his own nature. He is a bad plant, but he never could have flourished as he has done if he had not lighted on a soil in this City peculiarly adapted to him. We must remember that he has had no training of any kind, or rather, to speak more correctly, his training has been of the worst possible kind. He has had no education, properly so called, and the social influences to which he was exposed in his youth were those which surround a "hand" employed in the care of wild beasts in a traveling menagerie, and subsequently a strolling Yankee peddler. To expect that a man bred in such an atmosphere should be particularly scrupulous or fastidious, would be a little too ridiculous, and we have heard of nobody who has been guilty of any such folly.

But, then, there is something which many people did expect, or would have expected, had they known anything of FISK when he made his appearance in this City—and that is, that he would have met with such resistance, at least from the better classes of society, as would have taught him that everybody did not rejoice in the low passions of his youth; that there were really such things as honor and honesty and self-respect; that some men really did regulate their lives by principle, and that there were men among us to whom money was far from being the first object of existence, and who could not be induced by money to do certain things. To meet with such people as these, gives a certain amount of moral training even to the genteel scamp; it convinces him that virtue, though it may be a very disagreeable thing, is not an empty name, but a real force in the world.

Now FISK, we are sorry to say, has had, to the best of our knowledge and belief, no such experience. When he came to New-York and determined to make his fortune in his own way, of course the first thing to be done was to provide himself with a good lawyer, who would get him out of serious scrapes. The proper persons for such a man to get, one would say, would be the members of the Tombs Bar, two of whom are very distinguished; but FISK did not go to them. He went straight to a leading jurist and law-reformer of the State, a man of wide reputation and large fortune, and, instead of being shown the door, found no difficulty in employing him in his worst cases. But then his business required a working lawyer to attend to the details of his schemes, and prepare his operations—a man who would be constantly on the spot—in short, an attorney. Now, where does the Christian public suppose he went to look for a man to fill this place? Why, to HENRY WARD BEECHER'S church, and among the members, nay, the Sunday-school teachers, he found the very article he wanted. It may be readily imagined that the [illegible] their opponents. For instance, it said, on Oct. 20: "Tammany, with the 'almighty dollar,' has secured and is sure of holding New-York. Money conquers everything. The coalition of the Tammany Ring and the Erie Ring is irresistible in the State. * * * Tammany can, and probably will from her savings, put a million into this election. She can buy up every man that is in the market"—and not only every man, but as we see from the above frank admission of the *World*, every newspaper but two. A good Government would not need to live by bribery and corruption; Tammany could live in no other way.

But he knew that lawyers, after all, however learned, eminent, or pious, could not help him much unless he had the Judges on his side. Now, one would naturally expect that a man like FISK would have a dread of Judges; that when he saw one he would avoid him, and would take all possible means to keep his operations out of Court. This would be the case in an ideal state of society. But, finding there was little chance of carrying his cases by fair means, he went straight to a couple of Judges, and experienced no difficulty in "making it all right" with them, that is, in making arrangements with them to give him any decisions he needed. We may imagine the effect on the poor illiterate peddler's moral education as he first sat in Court, and watched the criminal jurist and law-reformer, and the Church member and Sunday-school teacher, laboring might and main in making sham "points" before a Judge who was already pledged to decide them all in their favor, they well knowing it—the whole party being in the said peddler's pay, and he, probably, in his heart of hearts, despising them, and thinking what a "cursed humbug" honor, and character, and religion, all are.

But his curious experiences did not end here. One would suppose the last position to which he could attain would be the elective Colonelcy of a large regiment of militia. From all he heard, he must have had reason to believe that nine hundred well-to-do and respectable citizens would scorn to serve under the orders of an unscrupulous adventurer—that they would be ashamed to show themselves in the streets at his horse's tail. But he found that they would follow him, even had he ridden on a donkey. He got the prize as soon as he wanted it, and found that the nine hundred marched under his orders with the greatest alacrity, and drew a larger crowd of spectators than any similar body of men in the State.

Now, it must be admitted in the presence of these facts, that FISK is not altogether responsible for FISK. Society must share the blame of him, and that not a little. He is very bad; but he is not altogether the result of the natural growth of the Fisk principle. We have all helped a little to make him what he is. We have helped to supply him with his lawyers, his Judges, and his regiment, which are all to him so many standing proofs that what we say about virtue and vice and the future life, and all that kind of talk, is gammon.

There is another little incident of recent occurrence, with which he is not directly connected, but which, we venture to say, must have influenced him powerfully in the same direction. We might suppose that even after corrupting the Judges, and getting the law reformer and church member into his service, he might have retained some faith in the scrupulousness and integrity of prominent and highly-respected merchants and capitalists. But what must have been the effect on his views on this subject, of the arrival of JOHN JACOB ASTOR, MOSES TAYLOR, MARSHALL O. ROBERTS, at the office of his friend, "Slippery Dick," for the purpose of whitewashing the said Dick on the eve of an election, and enabling him to defy the law, which bids him publish his accounts, without forfeiting the confidence of the community? This occurrence must have filled up whatever gaps existed in FISK'S philosophy of life. His system is now doubtless complete, and we pity the divine who should attempt to tackle him on any question of morality. His own code is sufficient for him.

The Corruption of the Press.

"The official minutes of the Board of County Canvassers show that its members, in exercising the statutory discretion confided to them of selecting decent and prosperous newspapers in which to publish the official canvass, omitted to designate the TIMES and *Tribune*. Ever since that time the editorials of these sheets, (in which such matter used to appear,) upon municipal things and persons, particularly emphasize that omission!"

The foregoing is from the *World* of yesterday; and since that paper is kind enough to call attention to the fact that we are not in the pay of Tammany, we may be allowed to return the compliment by a few straightforward comments on the subject.

Part of the business of a newspaper is to publish advertisements, and under ordinary circumstances advertisements are not refused by any journal, unless they are indecent or slanderous in character, or are intended to bribe that journal into supporting a cause or a clique which is deserving only of condemnation. We have before now published City and County advertisements, just as we should any other which were brought to our office—having never employed any solicitation, direct or indirect, to gain them. The *World* says we do not publish them now, while it does. The simple explanation of this is that the persons having charge of the City and County business have discovered that we cannot be suborned or gagged by advertisements, and that the *World* can be; and therefore they use their bribes in the quarter where they are most successful. The absence of City or County advertisements from any daily paper is just now a certificate of its incorruptibility and independence—and therefore we are extremely well satisfied with the arrangement as it stands.

But there is something else which the public ought to understand in this matter. Although Tammany can bribe members of the Legislature, and "get at" Judges on the bench, its work would only be half done if it was unable to secure a large section of the Press. It has—and more is the pity—found numerous journals quite amenable to its influences. If people will only take the trouble to use their eyes just now, they may see for themselves how it happens that so many newspapers are found ready to do the singularly dirty work of Tammany at election time. For instance, the *Herald* on Saturday published forty-one columns of official advertisements, as part reward for its zeal in the recent elections. There is a cynicism about the way in which the *Herald* supports its patrons which ought to do more to show people what kind of men the Tammany chiefs really are than all the arguments of

The *Herald* is quite capable of doing substantial service for Tammany; but in order to check attacks upon it as far as possible, Tammany's agents buy up all sorts of journals, right and left. Several weekly papers on Saturday contained "mammoth" supplements of eight pages each, four or five times the size of the regular editions of the paper, and containing not a word besides the official advertisements. It is not supposed that anybody reads these supplements. So much money is "dumped" into the newspaper office, and in return the paper is pledged to support the system of knavery and corruption under which this City is now ruled. Let it be distinctly understood that the tax-payers bear the cost of these advertisements. All the money comes out of their pockets. No one who knows TWEED, SWEENY, and HALL imagines for a moment that they draw upon their private means to pay the bills of these bribed newspapers. They know a trick worth two of that. The poor working man is taxed for these advertisements; he is made to give his share toward defraying the expenses of immense supplements, which are known to be destined for the ash-barrel when they are printed. The public are swindled every day by TWEED, SWEENY, and HALL—and they are doomed to pay all the cost of the machinery by which they are swindled.

But TWEED, SWEENY, HALL, and CONNOLLY would not be quite satisfied with all this if they did not somehow filch the lion's share of the booty. They have therefore established what they are pleased to call a newspaper, by name the *Transcript*, into which they shoot "advertisements" by the cart-load, and make the people pay any price they like for them. The *Transcript* is ordinarily a quarto sheet of four pages. We wish that people who think we make war upon Tammany from mere party motives would buy the *Transcript* of Saturday last, and see for themselves with what naked audacity they are robbed. This paper of four pages consisted, on Saturday, of—how many pages does the reader suppose? Say a hundred, and be liberal. No!—that would be far within the mark. TWEED & Co.'s journal was, on Saturday, a volume of *five hundred and four pages*, for every page of which the over-burdened working man, the storekeeper now complaining of dull business and high taxes, will have to pay. You might print the whole of GIBBON'S *Roman Empire* in the compass of this huge volume. Lay the columns out in a straight line, and they would extend from the Battery to Macomb's Dam. Do not take our word for it. Get the *Transcript* of Saturday, Dec. 3, and judge for yourselves. And with this unwieldy book in your hands, go home, and remember that this is only one of TWEED & Co.'s innumerable contrivances for robbing yourselves and your children of the money which you so much need.

The art of bribing the Press has never been carried to so great an extent as now. When you see an article in praise of Tammany in any paper, turn over the page and count the columns of "official" advertisements which appear that same day. On one page you have the hack-work—on the other the pay for it. The *World*, for instance, will probably publish from four to six columns of these bribery advertisements every day for weeks to come. It is the price of all the dirt it has eaten within the last month or two—and considering the mess which was set before it, and the frightful rate at which it had to be gobbled up, and the endless variety of the garbage thus thrust down its throat, no one can envy its reward. When it is foolish enough to come out and say, "Behold, we are always ready to take any man's price, and yet there are two papers in the City which prefer independence to the hush-money of TWEED, SWEENY, and HALL, with all the degradation the acceptance of that money involves"—when it does this, the public must know what to think of the *World* without prompting, and the "two independent papers" can afford to submit to its taunts.

Peace in South Carolina.

The heat of the election contest through which South Carolina has recently passed has not prevented Gov. SCOTT from discerning and appreciating a marked improvement in the temper of its people. The candidate of a party, he is wise enough to acknowledge that his obligations apply to the whole State, whose best interests are to be promoted by an early obliteration of the bad feeling engendered during the war, and during the controversies which followed its close. In his message to the General Assembly, he declares that "with but few exceptions, personal and political animosities are being gradually ameliorated," and a desire for co-operation and harmony is taking their place. His report as to the improved tone of political feeling—as embodied in his inaugural address—is still more satisfactory. We quote his words:

"Two years ago a large class of our people were a unit, almost, in their avowed determination not to recognize the validity of the Reconstruction acts of Congress, or of the Governments established under them. Today these are all treated as accomplished facts by all classes of the community, so far as public utterances have any value, and we have good reason to believe that the number of persons who cherish either the hope or the desire to disturb the existing political relations of the people is very inconsiderable."

This testimony from a Republican official is the more gratifying because it corrects an idea which the movements of the opposition party seemed calculated to foster. The later declarations of that party, especially of the convention held at Columbia, served, in some degree, to convey a juster estimate of the position; and it is satisfactory now to have the emphatic statements of Gov. SCOTT, by way of corroboration. No Southern State seemed to present greater obstacles to the re-establishment of harmonious and kindly relations. In none have the difficulties incident to the possession of absolute legislative control by the blacks been nearly so great. The result proclaimed is, then, creditable to the good sense of the whites, and by no means discreditable to the moderation of the blacks.

There has been material progress as well as political. Lack of money yet retards many enterprises of much value to the State, and the current of immigration is feeble and uncertain. Nevertheless, the Governor tells us, "new branches of industry are being opened up, and all things promise, with peace and good order, prosperity to the people." Some of the recommendations submitted to the Legislature, in connection with the furtherance of local thrift and well-being, are worthy of consideration by other States. Thus the injury and annoyance occasioned by the "squatting," which, since the war, has been too common in many parts of the South, and the insufficient protection afforded to the owners of property, are referred to as indicating "the necessity of a cheap and speedy remedy by which the owners of property may repossess themselves of it by a summary magisterial process." Again, attention is directed to the need of a law to regulate and define the relations and obligations of employer and apprentice, the absence of which operates prejudicially to the labor that should be skilled in all parts of the Union. Propositions of this nature show that Gov. SCOTT, though elected by black voters, has none of the demagogue in his composition. He would justify his re-election, not by pandering to ignorant prejudice, but by educating the mass of the people up to the standard of their duties and opportunities; and in this laudable endeavor we are glad to see him cordially supported by journals which labored strenuously to secure his defeat.

MINOR TOPICS.

Our dispatches today confirm the report of the evacuation of Amiens by the Germans, and strengthen the probability of earlier statements in regard to French success at other points. The immediate effect upon the French Army and nation cannot be doubted. Despondency gives place to hope and confidence. The national temperament, easily depressed and as easily elated, will make the most of any temporary advantage that may be gained. The more phlegmatic Germans endure occasional defeat with a philosophical spirit which prevents loss of faith in their final triumph. Still, it is quite possible that the display of a strength which they had deemed exhausted, and a spirit which they considered almost extinct, may lead some of them to doubt the speedy consummation of their purposes. The worst of the matter is, that events which may predispose Prussia to talk of terms, will have the opposite effect upon the French authorities.

There really seems a chance, with the help of Judge ROSECRANS of the Supreme Court, Fourth District, of checking the Erie swindle, in one particular at least. Holders of the preferred stock are guaranteed dividends when the earnings of the road exceed the necessary expenses of working it. But the guarantee has been disregarded, although the earnings have exceeded by an enormous amount the limit fixed; and the Judge is exercising the power of his Court to unravel the mysteries of Erie book-keeping, and bring the swindlers to an account. Meanwhile MR. FIELD'S law partner, Mr. T. G. SHEARMAN, is earning the fees of the firm by swearing to affidavits which the Court has ordered to be expunged from the records as "impertinent, irrelevant, and scandalous." Mr. SHEARMAN is still a member of Plymouth Church; we wish Mr. BEECHER would preach a sermon upon him. "Scandalous" affidavits are bad enough when sworn to by the ungodly; as the handiwork of a Church member they are shocking.

"Can we afford it?" is an inquiry propounded by the *Dispatch*, of this City, in reference to the determination to purge the Republican Party of men who hold offices under Tammany, but nevertheless aspire to positions in the Republican organization. "This is the first time," says the *Dispatch*, "that it has been considered a crime for the army of office-holders to live on the enemy." That there are some steadfast Republicans among the office-holders under the City Government, we are not prepared to deny, but they can scarcely wonder that association in any salaried capacity with a government of which Tammany is absolute master, subjects them to suspicion. We do not, however, understand the proposition to be that any man, whether eating the bread of Tammany or not, should be denied the privilege of calling himself Republican. But if the party is to be preserved from secret enemies, and made worthy of the confidence and co-operation of reputable citizens, its committees must be freed from the presence of every man who is in any shape connected with the Tammany Government. The rule, to be of any avail, must be inflexible. It may operate harshly in individual cases, but only by enforcing it rigorously can the emissaries of the enemy be reached.

The story of the Maine maiden, upon whom the wearing of a jute chignon entailed horrors unmentionable, cannot be forgotten. And now a Boston cynic comes forward with another aspersion upon the fair daughters of the same unfortunate State. They are addicted to the excessive use of arsenic, it is alleged, not to increase their capacity for climbing mountains, but simply to renovate and beautify their complexions. Of course, Maine editors resent the imputation as a libel. The climate, it is contended, does for Maine ladies what vile cosmetics are relied upon to effect in less invigorating parts of the Union. We submit to the Boston censor, and to all other censors, that there is no necessity for wandering from home in search of living illustrations of the extent to which the use of poisonous compounds is pushed in the art of self-beautifying, or of its folly. Almost every physician testifies to the mischief resulting from the too prevalent use of popular cosmetics and hair dyes; but warnings are in vain. Ladies will do as they please, and they must take the consequences.

The Kings County officials are competing, in corruption and rascality, with those of New-York. Take, for example, items connected with the jail of that county, as dragged to light by Mr. HARMAN, a member of the Board of Supervisors, and reported among the proceedings of that body. Blankets worth $2 per pair have been paid for at the rate of $7; brooms worth $3 a dozen have been bought at $9; a supply of brushes, valued at $63, appear in the expenditures at $194; six gross of matches, worth $12, cost $27. And so on, *ad infinitum*. Picking and stealing are apparent at every turn. Every article bought costs many times its fair market price. The plunder is incalculable, for it extends to almost every department, and it is, of course, divided between the officials who do the stealing and the politicians who keep them in their places. We should like to see some Mr. Harman appear on this side of the river, with power to unravel the mysteries of supplies connected with the Board of Works and other departments of the City Government. The Brooklyn gentry are on the high road to fortune, but our officials could yet teach them some very pretty tricks.

The Rochester *Union*, the Rochester *Democrat*, and some other journals have expressed their full concurrence in the opinion we lately expressed about the small fry of New-York correspondents—namely, that they are cheats, and invent all sorts of lies and rubbish which they transmit to journals at a distance as news, and which many gullible persons actually receive as news. "Correspondence," says the *Union*, "whether from New-York or elsewhere, unless from men of character and reliability, is worse than worthless—it is imposition of the worst kind." Just so—and yet some otherwise very respectable papers take any stuff which their New-York correspondents send to them, and write solemn articles upon it, and think they have done an amazingly clever thing. The Cincinnati *Commercial* recently treated a stupid rigmarole in this manner, and decried the "personalities" which it invented, while at this moment it is engaged in a very hot fire of personalities on its own account. When a New-York correspondent makes a very positive statement, involving any scandal, set him down as an impostor, and those who believe him as donkeys, and justice will be done.

AMUSEMENTS.

Musical and Theatrical.

AMUSEMENTS FOR TO-NIGHT.

Instead of the numerous changes of bill usually noticed at the outset of the week, one only is to be recorded today. At Niblo's "Othello" will be acted, Mr. WALTER MONTGOMERY personating *Othello* and Mr. E. L. DAVENPORT *Iago*. A concert will be given this evening at Weber's Rooms in aid of the sufferers by the war in France. Mme. BRINKERHOFF, Miss CELESTINE GOTTSCHALK, Signor HALL and other artists, are to be the performers.

THE FRENCH REPRESENTATION ON SATURDAY.

An exceedingly entertaining performance was given at the Fourteenth-street Theatre, on Saturday evening, in aid of the sufferers of the war in Europe. The affair was gotten up by the members of the Cercle Français de l'Harmonie, and with the co-operation of M. PAUL JUIGNET, of M. GAUSINS, of the Grand Opera-house Company, of M. LEFRANC, the distinguished tenor, and of a number of well-known artists, it passed off most pleasantly. In "Madame Bertrand et Mademoiselle Raton," a very amusing comedietta, the principal part was rendered with spirit and *finesse* by M. GAUSINS, while the folie-vaudeville, entitled "Les Marquises de la Fourchette" was capitally rendered by MM. JUIGNET, EDGARD and ROUSSEAU, three old and valued acquaintances. The musical intermezzo of the night introduced MM. LEFRANC and FLAMMANT and Mmes. HALLIER-DOSSY and LEYDEKER. The magnificent singing of M. LEFRANC was the feature of this portion of the representation. The evening was ended with the execution of "La Marseillaise," the prima donnas from the Grand Opera-house and all the artists taking part in the chorus, and the audience standing throughout. The house was filled.

SIGNOR RONCONI'S ENTERTAINMENTS.

A series of operatic entertainments on a small but, let us hope, a dainty scale, is promised by Signor GIORGIO RONCONI. They are to occur at the Union League Theatre, and the first will take place on Wednesday evening next, when the third act of "Nabucco," the second act of "Linda" and the second act of PETRELLA'S "Precauzioni" will be rendered by Signor RONCONI and his pupils. The voice of one of the latter, Mr. KOPPEL, a young tenor whose early appearance in the concert-room is announced, is spoken of with praise, and as the representation we refer to offers an opportunity to hear it without delay, it is awaited with particular interest.

ORPHEON CONCERTS.

The second of this season's series of Orpheon concerts takes place at Association Hall on Wednesday afternoon next. Mr. HOPKINS will then play from memory from a programme of 100 pieces, the desired compositions being designated by the audience. We should be quite content if some of our best pianists had a repertory one-tenth as extended.

New-York Correspondents.

The Rochester *Chronicle* drops a friendly tear over the awful fate which it believes has befallen the NEW-YORK TIMES. It says that Mr. TWEED has bought "all the stock." Our columns look very much like it every day. The dolts who believe the crazy inventions of "New-York correspondents" deserve to be taken in occasionally. * * * If the third-rate "correspondents" go on as they are now doing, even their dupes will some day get as sick of them as the sane portion of the public long has been.—NEW-YORK TIMES.

These comments upon the ordinary New-York correspondent are not entirely undeserved. He is greatly in the habit of picking up street rumors which are palpably untrue or absurd, and using them for the inland Press, which is not supposed, in New-York, to care particularly for truth so long as it can get sensation. He is furthermore guilty, at times, of writing for the inland Press what he would not think of offering to a New-York paper because of its flatness, or falsity, or both; and he can scarcely be blamed, for such matter is sometimes accepted and paid for.—*Rochester Democrat & Chronicle.*

Of all the humbugs of the present day the "regular" New-York correspondents of verdant country newspapers are the greatest. They are a set of professional rascals but a little above the professors of the "drop game," and their victims are generally journals printed by those who know nothing of the newspaper business, and who are quite as green, in this respect at least, as those who are taken in on stuffed pocket-books. The "regular" New-York correspondent of the class of prints referred to not only manufactures his letters from whole cloth, or from the most shadowy substance, but he "uses" his country victim, beyond getting regular pay out of him, by nicely sandwiching between his sensations some puff for somebody, or some stab at somebody, for which he gets good price below. We receive every little while an offer from one of these fellows to furnish New-York letters, sometimes for little or nothing, the "regular" having an eye to the sandwich-puffery business. But we will have nothing to do with them. Correspondence, whether from New-York or elsewhere, unless from men of character and reliability, is worse than worthless—it is imposition of the worst kind.—*Rochester Union & Advertiser.*

A Contemplated Miners Strike in Pennsylvania.

From the Scranton Republican Dec. 2.

In consequence of the proposed reduction of wages, the miners employed at the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Company's Works, held a meeting at Cooperation Hall, Hyde Park, yesterday afternoon. The hall was crowded to its utmost capacity with the men from Hyde Park, Bellevue and Keiser Valley. The first action of the meeting was the passage of a resolution excluding all newspaper reporters, and hence we were obliged to resort to outside means to learn the action of the meeting. The meeting, after several hours' discussion of the question at issue, adjourned without coming to a decision. A very large body of the men were strongly and firmly opposed to a suspension, and so well did they sustain their position by arguments, that it is hoped the better counsels of the men will yet prevail, and the industry and prosperity of the valley not be prostrated, as it inevitably would be, if a protracted suspension should ensue.

THE CHURCHES.

Some of the Sermons Delivered in This City Yesterday.

The Address of Catholics to the Pope Adopted.

Views of Prominent Clergymen on Political Reform, the Labor Question, and Various Other Topics—A Woman on the Shortcomings of Women.

A bright, brisk, cheerful Sabbath day, like that which yesterday inclined everybody to go out doors, is a high church day in the principal streets of the Metropolis, and especially on Fifth-avenue, where the processionals on a fair Sunday are always so imposing. The thoroughfares were thronged morning, afternoon and evening with people dressed in the height of fashion. Solomon, in all his glory, was not arrayed like one of these, and would greatly have astonished the people of his period if he had been. The churches had overflowing congregations of fashionable listeners, and the preachers aimed their sermons on the follies of the day at the heads and hearts of an unusual number of foemen worthy of their steel. Some words of wisdom have dropped that deserve to be preserved in the special reports that are given below.

ANTICHRISTS OF TODAY.

Sermon by Rev. O. B. Frothingham at Lyric Hall, Sixth-Avenue and Forty-first-Street.

Rev. O. B. FROTHINGHAM preached yesterday morning in Lyric Hall, in Sixth-avenue near Forty-first-street, on "The Antichrists of Today," selecting his text from the First Epistle of John, second chapter and eighteenth verse: "And as ye have heard that Antichrist shall come, even now there are many Antichrists." Christ, he said, and Antichrist were inseparable; the one followed the other as the shadow followed the object. Antichrist was the reverse of Christ; the spirit of self-denial. Now there were many Christs, and consequently there were many Antichrists, for precisely what Christ was supposed to be Antichrist was not. One was positive, the other was negative. In Italy just now the Pope's Antichrist was VICTOR EMMANUEL, and in the eyes of the struggling Italian patriot the Pope was always regarded as Antichrist. There were persons who entertained the idea that Jesus was not a historic man, but a spectre, a vision, a spirit, not clothed in tangible flesh and blood. This was Antichrist. He showed that Christ represented union, a blending of the Divine with the human, the identity of God with man. For this part he held that it was a matter of little historic fact ever happened. He did not believe that any person ever lived on this planet so perfectly composed of the Divine and human qualities that they could not be taken apart—a person who was absolutely sinless and impeccable. History defied the assertion, but Theology could believe it, for there was no limit to its belief. He maintained that the domain where the Divine and human met was the sacred truth which was symbolized by Christ. A denial of this great truth he defined to be Antichrist. It was a spirit which sprung up in unity and created division between God and man. It might be pride, self-conceit, and whatever form it assumed; it always tended to the purpose. He was not prepared to say that Science was Antichrist, as Rome and her priests asserted, but it was to be found where it was seldom expected. They should bear in mind that Antichrist always took a religious form; be was dressed like priests, and bore the reputation of sanctity. He instanced the forms under which it existed in our own tenets. First, it was a Christ Spirit—a Spirit which represented the Church to be the only place where men and women may be saved from the wrath of God. It intrenched itself within ecclesiastical lines, and said that all their followers would go to heaven, and those outside would be rewarded with eternal punishment. How often were those who enunciated that doctrine idiots in the world's wisdom when those whom they anathematized were the great thinkers, the reformers and the kings of science. This was the spirit of the Catholic Church; a union without any sympathy, affiliation or organic conviction. It was the spirit of exclusiveness, division and pride. Even in this enlightened nineteenth century we see a poor old man hurling anathemas against the great Protestant nations of the earth in the name and by the authority of God. Then there was the spirit of creed, which obliterated every movement for the general harmony and good. He cited numerous instances where great Christian movements were made with the intention of alleviating human misery, which were completely destroyed by the meddling interference of selfish priests. Lastly, the spirit of piety was another form of Antichrist. He did not refer to that true, modest piety which goes about doing good, but to that spirit which consisted in gaining the special favor of God by certain religious forms, and which he maintained begot arrogance and pride. It was the quintessence of Pharisaism which the living Christ always strove to subdue. Antichrist, then, he said, was that curse which oppressed and thwarted all grand reforms, all movements for human greatness. Bigotry had had its day, Ecclesiasticism had had its day, and the great battle against the Antichrist of which he had spoken, was about to commence. He commended earnestness in the cause, and assured his hearers that with its downfall Christ would be something more than a symbol, and the name wouldbe one of happiness, peace and good will to men.

POLITICAL REFORM.

Sermon by Rev. M. D'C. Crawford at the Methodist Church in West Eighteenth-Street.

Rev. M. D'C. CRAWFORD delivered a discourse, last evening, in the Methodist Church in West Sixteenth-street, on "Political Reform," taking for his text the sixth verse of the ninth chapter of first Samuel: "And he said unto him, behold now there is in this city a man of God, and he is an honorable man; all that he saith cometh to pass; now let us go thither; peradventure he can show us our way that we should go." The speaker referred to the condition of political affairs in this City and State, and said that One of the worst features of this condition of things is the utter contempt into which the ballot has been brought. A few years ago colonizing was resorted to, but in these days repeating is practiced. A still more summary way is to defraud in canvassing. Good men really feel that it is little more than a farce to go to the polls. At nominating conventions the thieves and shoulder-hitters manage things in their own way. Then there is speculation among officials. Men with small salaries grow rich in office in a few years, filling their pockets out of the public purse. One way in which this is done is in the opening of streets—Lexington-avenue for instance. When that was opened it was found that most of the property to be benefited belonged to the Ring. So it is with other public works, the Harlem Bridge and other enterprises. Then again Catholics are propitiated because they command a large number of votes. Then there are sinecure positions. One man whom he heard of complained because he was asked to go to work and earn his salary of $1,200 per year. This man supposed that all he was required to do was to draw his salary once a month and work at the primary and other elections. Another bad feature is nepotism, which is carried on to a great extent in this City, and is corrupting the Government. Wherever it is done, it is the prelude to ruin. Rum-sellers must be propitiated, and consequently liquor is sold on Sundays as on other days. Under the old law, the arrests on Sundays were few, but now they are very numerous. Crime is increasing fearfully, and murders now number nearly one a day. The speaker referred to the Rogers and Nathan murders as instances where the criminals were never detected. But even this is not the worst. The Judiciary has fallen. In many Courts but a small circle of lawyers have any influence, and these are of a very low grade of ability. A lawyer who can influence the Judge has the best chance of success. The ermine has fallen on rotten shoulders. If this state of things is permitted to exist, the country will be ruined. Even the young are being demoralized. Young men are beginning to make a trade of politics in order to get rich. Riches are looked upon as the great aim in life, and the young have the example before them of a man who is rich driving through our public parks, with harlots at his side, and in the evening his place of entertainment is patronized by respectable ladies, and all this because he is rich. Referring to Catholicism he said that he had no desire to be intolerant. This country was the asylum for the oppressed of all nations, and should continue to be so. He thought that the true way to reform the evils of which he had spoken rested with the Christian people. We needed to be converted in this respect. For men who won't take the trouble to give their attention to politics a Republic is the worst possible country to live in; inert people had much better live under a monarchy. Republics owe their success to the acts of the governed. Citizens owe service to the State, and in a Republic the Government is the people, and the people should do their duty to the Government. Fathers should instill this into the minds of their sons, but they do not do this. They teach their children on the contrary to ignore political duties, and let the Government take care of itself. Good men live for years without voting, and the speaker had heard many men boast of it as a great virtue. It is not that men do not want office, they seek it and do so from corrupt motives. They consider that the State is a great treasury out of which they expect to grow rich. They also accept office under corrupt men, and thus have their mouths shut. This may be harsh language, but it is true. There is no help for us until this state of affairs can be changed. Men must feel that they owe service to the State, and insist upon good government. There is no reason why men should be dependent upon office for a living. Every young man who has gone into politics has been corrupted, and the speaker knew of a number of instances which would illustrate this. He did not think that protesting would do much, but organization was necessary. Good men ought to organize and say to political parties, "Give us good men or we will break you down." One hundred thousand of the half million in this State could purge the political parties thoroughly. He said there was a movement on foot having this object in view. He believed that this City and country would yet be ruled in righteousness, and that too through the influence of combinations of good men.

ST. FRANCIS XAVIER.

The Annual Festival—Imposing Services at the Church of the Jesuit Fathers—Sermon by Rev. Father Monroe.

Yesterday being within the octave of the feast of St. Francis Xavier, known in the Catholic Church as the Apostle to the Indies, (the feast-day itself being Saturday, Dec. 3,) there was a grand commemoration of the festival in the Church of St. Francis Xavier, (the Church of the Jesuit Fathers,) in West Sixteenth-street. The sacred edifice was filled to repletion, a large number of those present being Protestants. This feast is invariably kept up at this church, not only on account of the fact that it is dedicated to the worship of Almighty God under the invocation of the great Apostle to the Indies, but because the saint, whose memory is thus commemorated, was a prominent member of that religious order who have charge of this church in Sixteenth-street and the renowned college attached thereto. The ceremonial throughout was in strict accordance with the Roman ritual, and was of the most gorgeous and imposing character. At 10½ o'clock the solemn high mass of commemoration was begun. Rev. HENRY HUDON, S. J., officiated as celebrant, and Rev. Fathers RENNO and HAMILL as deacon and sub-deacon, respectively. The master of ceremonies was Master PATRICK MCCLOSKEY, a student of the college. The music on the occasion was of the highest order. Prof. WILLIAM BERGE presided at the organ, and the soloists were: Soprano, Miss TERESA WERNEKE; contralto, Miss MARY WERNEKE; tenor, Signor TAMARO; basso, Signor BACCELI. The mass sung on the occasion was Prof. BERGE'S third mass, written originally for the Easter celebration of 1867—a grand and powerful composition which has heretofore been highly spoken of by the Press. Yesterday full justice was done in the rendition, the chorus singers being both numerous and effective. Where there was such a continuance of harmony it is hard to particularize the most effective passages; but those which seemingly made the deepest impress on a most critical congregation were the contralto solo in the "Kyrie," sung by Miss MARY WERNEKE; the "Gratias Agimus tibi," basso solo, by Signor BACCELI; the "Qui Tollis" in the "Gloria," opening as a duo and leading into a trio, by Misses TERESA and MARY WERNEKE and Signor TAMARO; the "Quoniam to Solus Sanctus," chorus, allegretto movement; the "Qui Prospice nos Homines," (including a grand "Et incarnatus est" of adagio movement,) and the chorus "Dona nobis Pacem," which closed the "Agnus Dei." The Misses WERNEKE, indeed, who are regular members of St. Francis Xavier's choir, surpassed themselves on this occasion, and conferred great honor on their instructor, Prof. MARCO DUSCHNITZ.

After the first gospel had been read Rev. Father MONROE, one of the professors of the college (a nephew of Ex-President MONROE) preached the sermon. His text was taken from the sixteenth chapter of St. Mark, fifteenth, seventeenth and eighteenth verses:

"And he said to them: Go ye into the whole world and preach the Gospel to every creature.

And these signs shall follow them that believe: In my name they shall cast out devils, they shall speak with new tongues.

They shall take up serpents; and if they shall drink any deadly thing it shall not hurt them; they shall lay their hands upon the sick and they shall recover."

The reverend preacher, after alluding to the propriety of commemorating the festival of the great St. FRANCIS XAVIER, spoke of the way in which God had called that holy man to become the standard-bearer of the cross to a Pagan people. His first impulse toward a religious life was occasioned by reflecting on the saying in the Scripture, "What doth it profit a man if he gain the the whole world and lose his own soul?" After due preparation by study, and being ordained a priest of the Church, XAVIER was made the chosen instrument of God to carry the light of the Gospel to the East. But he was also selected to recruit the ranks of Christianity in Europe, which were beginning to be thinned by the heresies that arose there during his day. After devoting his time to this latter purpose, and effecting much good to the Church, he was sent out by the King of Portugal to the East, having the approbation of the Sovereign Pontiff, in 1541. This mission was the most arduous that any man could have been called upon to undertake. Many people suppose that saints are only, or mostly, to be found within the precincts of the cloister, and that to a really saintly life it is necessary that all their time should be occupied in prayer and praise in the midst of some religious community. But the history of FRANCIS XAVIER teaches us differently. From it we learn that many saints are called to be active and enterprising in the cause of God, even in the midst of this world's avocations, and when surrounded by its cares and its temptations. Our saint was great in conquering himself; and not only in this, but, as many saints have done before, in conquering, by the grace of God, even the dominion of nature itself. A locomotive is not only a thing of power and strength, but a thing of beauty as well. All its parts are perfectly adapted to their particular uses; and when it is sent out upon its errand, it seems to say as it rushes along with almost incredible speed, "I will outstrip your fleetest horses; I will leave behind me in the race even the fleet-footed deer; I will reach my far-off goal, and yet I shall not be fatigued." And so a saint, such as FRANCIS XAVIER is to be the ordinary Christian, in the pursuance of Christian duty and of God's designs, as the locomotive to a common road wagon. He had faith in all its fullness; he corresponded, in every particular, with the impulses of Divine grace; he had the holy sacraments of the Church as his aids—his fuel, so to speak, in carrying him onward to the completion of the great work for which God had appointed him. His pastors were those of God's holy Commandments and the precepts of His Holy Church. He ran whither he was sent; he fairly flew over the world in the pursuance of his mission, which was the overthrowing of idolatry, the reforming of morals and the establishment of Christianity. After traveling for a year, he arrived at Goa, the capital of the Portuguese dominions in the East, on the west coast of India. Thence he went over all India to places at incredible distances from each other, so much so that, considering how difficult was traveling in his day, we wonder how he could ever have reached them at all, and everywhere he preached the healing words of salvation, and brought great numbers to a knowledge of God. At the time of his missions in Europe, morals were in a corrupt state, oftentimes even among Catholics. XAVIER found society there divided into two classes: one was opposed to any demonstration against the established order of things, being fearful of the result in a temporal point of view; the other class led dissolute lives, and were unwilling to be reminded of their duties to God. With both of these classes he had to deal, and he dealt with them effectually. But in India he had other obstacles to encounter, for he was among a people who "knew not God." While there he met two Japanese, whom he converted to Christianity, and thenceforward he determined to devote himself to the conversion of Japan. The Japanese, he perceived, were of a fine natural character—brave, enduring and chivalrous, and, under the guidance of God, he set out on his noble mission for their conversion. He embarked, in a small vessel, into a sea haunted by pirates, and filled with unknown dangers, and finally landed on the southern coast of Japan, in 1549. Here he boldly went among an idolatrous people, trusting only in the power of God to aid him in his enterprise, and set himself to work assiduously for their conversion. It was then that he displayed the power of working miracles, with which God had gifted him. He cured the sick, (his biographers tell us that he even raised the dead to life,) and he performed all the prodigies that the Gospel tells us shall be the signs that attach to those who are sent by God to convert the heathen. Crowds flocked to him and became converted. His time was occupied in baptizing converts, in visiting the sick, and in performing those wondrous works of which the story of his life is so replete. As it was in his day, so it is now. It is a great mistake to suppose that miracles have ceased in the Church of God. Miracles are the attestations of truth among heathen nations, who have no other means of determining the truth of the averments made by Christian teachers—among peoples far removed from the influences and from the circle of Christianity. The works of St. PATRICK, of St. IGNATIUS and of St. FRANCIS XAVIER are proofs of this. By the miracles they performed the idolatrous peoples to whom they were sent became convinced that these messengers were really from God. These attestations of Divine power were intended also to have an effect on the people of Europe, who had strayed away into heresy. They were self-evident proofs that the Church by whose ministers they were performed was the true Church, and they were never known in the Churches of MARTIN LUTHER or JOHN KNOX. ST. FRANCIS XAVIER had, also, like the Apostles of old, the gift of tongues, and it is recorded that, on many occasions, while preaching to mixed multitudes, who spoke divers languages, each one heard him in his own tongue. He had the gift of prophecy, also, and we are told of numerous instances in which he exercised it. [The reverend Father here narrated some of these prophecies.] He planted the faith in Japan; but like a meteor, which runs its way across the sky, it shone forth a time only, to sink again into darkness in that fated land. For fifty years Christianity was openly practiced among the Japanese. Finally, the Dutch and English worked upon the fears of the Japanese people, and made them believe that the Spanards and Portuguese wanted to subdue them, and get possession of their country. In 1597 the people took up arms against the Christians, and after putting many to death, banished the majority of the remainder from the country. But the Catechists, who had been instructed by ST. FRANCIS XAVIER and their successors, kept alive the spark of faith among the people for three centuries, Japan has a Christian history yet to be written. When, in our day, missionary priests again visited that island, they were told at Nagasaki, by natives who came to them: "We have the same prayers that you have, which we have learned from our ancestors; but let us ask you three questions, in order that we may be convinced that you are of the Church we believe to be the true one: Have you wives? Are you in full communion with the great Bishop of Rome? Do you honor and invoke the Blessed Virgin Mary, the Holy Mother of God?" These questions being answered affirmatively, the questioners were satisfied, and when the missionaries traveled further inward, they found sometimes whole villages where the people had preserved the faith, though, in consequence of the persecuting edicts of the Government, they dared not make their faith known. It is an honor to our own beloved country, said the reverend Father, that it was the first to open communication with Japan since the three hundred years of its isolation from the civilized world, and of persecution directed against the Christians of that country. The exclusion of foreigners from Japan has been directed entirely against Christianity, and particularly against Catholicity. But Japan is destined again to bear witness to the immortal truth of the Church, preached to its people by ST. FRANCIS XAVIER; and as soon as religious toleration becomes the law there, and commerce brings its people into fuller intercourse with us, we shall see the faith established and shining forth among the Japanese with all its ancient lustre. ST. FRANCIS XAVIER intended also to preach the Gospel in China, but God had ordered otherwise. The mission of our great saint was accomplished when he left the shores of Japan. On his voyage to China he fell sick, and predicted his final dissolution. At his own request he was put ashore, with a single attendant, on the Island of Tsau Tsien (a corruption of St. John) when almost at the gates of the Celestial Empire, and there resigned his soul into the hands of his Maker, saying, with his latest breath, "In Thee, O Lord, have I hoped; let me not be confounded." When we contemplate the death of this great servant of God, on an inhospitable island, and amid a Pagan people, we are led to reflect how little—how very little indeed—we do for the cause of God and for our souls' salvation. If it were better to die as he did—to die the death of the just, amid privation and suffering—than to revel in luxurious sin amid the palaces of the rich. The reverend Father closed his discourse by recommending his hearers to invoke the aid of the great saint whose memory they this day honored, in order that, by his powerful intercession, they might obtain from those gifts and graces which would enable them to lead virtuous lives here, and, at last, join him and the great host of saints in heaven.

The address of the Archbishop and clergy, protesting against the forcible seizure of Rome by VICTOR EMMANUEL, was read from the pulpit, and the announcement made that it would be open for signatures (by the pew-holders only) during the whole of this week.

The annual retreat of the St. Francis Xavier Sodality of the Blessed Virgin, which has been in progress since Wednesday last, was closed yesterday morning, at the 8 o'clock mass, by the administration of holy communion to the members and the benediction of the blessed sacrament. The number of communicants was very large, the Sodality is made up almost exclusively of graduates of Catholic colleges and gentlemen of the learned professions.

THE LABOR QUESTION.

Wealth and Poverty—What We Owe to the Laborer—Discourse by Rev. J. P. Swift.

Rev. J. P. SWIFT, pastor of the Methodist Protestant Church, Attorney-street, delivered, last evening, the first of a course of free lectures on the labor question. He took for his text the thirteenth chapter of Proverbs, eleventh verse: "Wealth gotten by vanity shall be diminished, but he that gathereth by labor shall be increased." The Bible teaches us, he said, that the way of toil is the way to success, that we must work our way through life, that we must be alive, awake and delving away. Man was made for work, and God has commanded that everything should be bought by the day's toil. Labor is becoming, it is healthful, wholesome, and God has commanded that man must toil. He clothes and feeds the birds of the air, and the beasts of the field; but man must get his food by toil. Let man be cheerful and hopeful, ever believing that God's blessing is with him, and with health he possesses a blessing which money cannot purchase. Health cannot be purchased with money. If it could, it would be confined to the rich. Wealth is confined to small circles. It is sometimes attained by mere chance or accident, and not by toil. It is often the result of the hard work of three generations before, and frequently brings few blessings with it. The money king may look with contempt on the laborer who has twice the brains that he has; he is the great developing agent in every sphere of life; he is the fire and steam that drive every engine, the prevailing power everywhere; outside of it there is no development; it makes the giant arm, and creates the giant intellect. How have our working men become skilled in their various trades? Is it by idleness? No, by work, the hardest, earnest work, by hard application and "the burning of the midnight oil." We cannot be perfect, even in religion, unless we labor and throw our whole life and power into the work. We may sing hymns and pray, but if there is not energy enough to keep us awake, we are not working, and our morality is not developed. All the improvements of the day are wrought by laborers. Where would be the beauties which grace our land; where would our civilization and refinement be if man had not worked? Labor has raised our cities and towns, and brought our lands to their present improved state; it has given rise to industry and stimulated trade, and we see the works of man going on around us—works of the mind as well as of the body. Who would have thought, a few years ago, that the lightning flash would encircle the globe by sea and land? It has not been those who were idle, but the men of work who have wrought these changes. The men who have labored for the success of the Gospel are not those who have merely preached, but those who have been wide-awake and working. There is dignity in labor, and a man is never so much in his place as when he is toiling to attain some desired object. Some imagine that there is no dignity in labor, and look down on those engaged in it; but we see labor in all God's work, and in the laws of Nature. All hail to those who are engaged in labor; all credit to them whose hands show that they labor, whose countenances show that they are engaged in some noble calling. The rich man should remember that it is the laborer who sustains him, and he would be unfaithful to God for the development of the country's resources through the workman. God does not judge men by appearances or money, but by real moral worth, and, when weighed in the balance, the man worth millions will be found wanting. The laborer, he was glad to say, was beginning to appreciate his worth. Men everywhere work for wealth, in some shape; by work and economy you will attain it. Wealth will not harm you; it has benefitted our land and made our nation great; it is only the bad use of it that creates a havoc in our land. Work for it, but don't pay your manhood or your honesty for it. There is plenty of work for all; they need not fear to be crowded out; they need not even fear the Chinese. God made the Chinaman for some purpose, and he can do something and work his way in. Every man go forth in his dignity, and not as a slave, and the person who looks down on him possesses very little common sense. God commanded man to work on six days and not on six nights; but the wicked power of capital now compels man to labor from fourteen to eighteen hours. He hoped legislation will make this a crime. The reverend gentleman censured in severe terms the companies who compel their workmen to labor beyond a reasonable time, and said that they were worse than the late slave holders of the South. He called upon them to work their way to heaven—the work that builds up the life, that brings man to that noble position that was designed for him. Let them have the prize that pays a man's passage to the other world, and let the rich man have the solid blocks of marble which cannot send him to heaven. Let them be faithful in their callings, but not forgetful of the great future before them.

OTHER CHURCH SERVICES.

The Temptations of Young Men—Sermon by Rev. Dr. Foss.

A goodly congregation gathered last evening in Trinity M. E. Church, Thirty-fourth-street, between Seventh and Eighth avenues, to hear Rev. CYRUS D. FOSS, D. D., preach to young men on the peculiar temptations to which they are exposed. His text was Second Timothy, first chapter and twenty-second verse: "Flee also youthful lusts." These words were sent to an excellent Christian young man, he said, and are a warning such as Christian young men ought to hear and heed, and how much more young men who have not the love of Christ in their hearts. The "youthful lusts" are carnal affections—lust of ease, which takes on two forms, physical laziness and moral cowardice. To which of the ten thousand invitations shall a young man give heed and which shall he shun? It is a safe rule to reject whatever injures one's self or militates against the glory of God. Whatever injures the body, the intellect, the heart, the affectional nature, is forbidden. Man's interest and God's glory are one. In reference to physical laziness Dr. Foss insisted that work is necessary to the development of true manhood, and the reason that so many young men fail is for want of employment. Moral cowardice goes with physical laziness, and takes on the form of love of pleasure which, pursued as the sum of life, dissolves a young man from saying "No" to any temptation. The temptations to intoxication were pointed out, and a stirring appeal was made to dealers not to present the wine-glass to their visitors on New-Year's Day, and to young men to resist the temptation to drink. Incidents of resistance to various forms of temptation were cited, and examples were also given of the world's appreciation of moral heroism as well as of its execration of the traitors to principle and to trust. The sermon was very excellent and eloquent, and was deserving of more space than we can give to it this morning.

Laudable Ambition—Discourse of Rev. Charles S. Robinson, D. D.

Rev. CHARLES S. ROBINSON, D. D., formerly pastor of the First Presbyterian Church on Brooklyn Heights, and more recently in charge of the American Chapel in Paris, having accepted a unanimous call from the Eleventh Presbyterian Church, on the corner of Fifty-fifth-street and Lexington-avenue, in this City, entered upon the duties of his new position yesterday.

Nominally his pastoral relation with the Paris Chapel yet continues, but will be formally terminated as soon as the present disturbed condition of that city shall relax sufficiently to warrant his temporary return. His installation over the new charge here will then ensue. He considers his present field of labor the most promising that he has ever undertaken. The mere announcement of his advent has caused quite a rush for pews, nearly all of which are taken, and the indications are that the long-contemplated idea of a new edifice will be quickened.

His reputation as a scholar and a divine is not less eminent than his genial qualities in social life. A large and earnest congregation listened to his discourse yesterday. His text was: "And whosoever of you will be the chiefest, shall be servant of all"—Mark, x., 44. He said it becomes us to check ourselves in some of the unintelligent tirades we are prone to utter against ambition as a recognized motive in human history. Christ has not judged it so. Vain and illusory as our prejudices may often declare this goal to be, it is not at all unlike that we shall at some time be found among the exalted athletes that are running toward it. The Scriptures are crowded with incidents to illustrate the manifest advantage that has often accrued, even to the best cause known to us, to the positive progress of the Kingdom of God, merely from the greatness of a few of those who have loved it. It is lawful, always, to emulate in seeking resemblance to Jesus Christ. It is only that ambition which creates one's self that is everywhere rebuked. Men make an extraordinary poor show when their petty rivalries come into notice, and their selfish desires to overtop each other are unexpectedly exposed. All true greatness must be sought indirectly. Seek for serviceableness, and then greatness comes. No man ever became great by laboring to be so. There is nothing so belittling as for one to be continually afraid he is going to become little. Most pitiable and melancholy spectacle is that when men and women are forever complaining that they are not noticed. Those who are useful cannot be kept out of notice. The way to be in position is just to go in service and go on doing good all the way. Eminence cannot be compassed by a mere struggle after it. The path is much more lowly and commonplace. He that would dazzle must dig. The moment a man becomes useful, the people take him up and put him on a throne. The State, the community, the Church, are full of men claiming prerogative; but the wise world pleads on, and pulls forward those who are useful. He that would be chiefest has to become a servant of the rest. And if he be a self-seeker, it is most likely that it will fare hard with him, until he learns the lesson. It is for us, then, to strive to be serviceable to those with whom we are thrown.

"Oh, what a world of beauty
A loving heart might plan,
If man but did his duty—
And helped his fellow-man."

The discourse throughout abounded in sharp practical points with apt illustrations.

Religious Services Conducted by Women—Very Plain Talk from One Who Knows of Women's Folly.

The Central Methodist Church, on Market-street, Newark, was filled to overflowing, yesterday afternoon, the occasion being the first annual meeting of the Ladies' Missionary and Church Extension Society. The services were conducted by ladies. Mrs. Dr. CRANE opened the exercises by reading a chapter from the Bible, and Mrs. FITZGERALD offered a very eloquent and earnest prayer. Mrs. CRANE then read a report, which stated that, during the past year, the ladies of the Society have made 100 garments, and 1,000 visits have been paid to the sick and to those they hoped to reform. The ladies also called upon the pastors to come and assist them in their good work.

Mrs. WITTENMEYER, of Philadelphia, was announced to deliver the address of the occasion. She is a lady of about fifty-five years, and spoke, in earnest tones, of the evil women are doing at the present day. She said: "Women are exerting an immense influence over the young of the land, and in many ways a very evil influence." She made the announcement that "the largest theatre, the largest circus, and the largest distillery in the country are each run by women." When women can do so much evil," said the speaker, "why cannot they also do good?" "In the matter of ladies' clothing the speaker said that "too much attention is being given to show and too much work is put on the dresses." By actual estimate she has ascertained that on a common frilled dress there are between three and five thousand stitches, according to the trimming. Leave off what is unnecessary of this and ladies would be able to get fully two hours per day more than they do now to visit the sick and participate in other good works.

The address, which was very long, was listened to with marked attention.

Services at the Bedford-Street Church.

Yesterday morning Rev. P. L. DAVIES preached at the church corner of Bedford and Downing streets, taking as his text the second verse of the third chapter of Habakkuk: "O Lord, I have heard Thy speech and was afraid: O Lord, revive Thy work," &c. The sermon was devoted to showing the difference between spiritual and worldly pleasures, the necessity for God's awakening the spirit, and in the words of the text, "reviving Thy work"—that is, the work of the soul—and explaining the effect that true religion has upon all our worldly conduct. The congregation of this church, though neither a large nor fashionable one, is respectable, devout and attentive. The choir, which consists chiefly of young girls, is quite large, and the various psalms and hymns are sung with spirit and feeling. The pastor, Rev. P. L. DAVIES, is quite a young man, and evidently an earnest one. His voice is clear and strong, his words plain, but well chosen, and his manner impressive. His sermon, yesterday, showed considerable thought, but was at the same time practical and not above the reach of the most ordinary comprehension.

Sunday-School Instruction—Sermon by Bishop Littlejohn.

Right Rev. A. N. LITTLEJOHN, D. D., Bishop of Long Island, preached the annual sermon before the Protestant Episcopal Sunday-school Association of New-York, last evening, in St. Thomas' Church, corner of Fifth-avenue and Fifty-third-street. He selected as his text, the following passage: "And these words that I command you, shall you teach to your children." After dwelling at considerable length on the origin and progress of the Sunday-school system, he went on to say that it was the duty of the pastors of churches to interest themselves earnestly in this work. While he would not have them leave undone the other important duties of their office, he would call them specially to the performance of this duty. The doctrines taught, too, must not be those formed by detached passages of Scripture, but rather the doctrines of the Church as found in her Creed and Liturgy. In conclusion, he commended the four millions of children and half a million of teachers in the land to the earnest Christian care and supervision of the pastors.

Home Missions—Meeting at Rev. Dr. Paxton's Presbyterian Church.

A meeting was held last evening at Rev. Dr. PAXTON'S church, corner of Fifth-avenue and Twelfth-street, for the purpose of taking into consideration the best way to promote the cause of home missions, especially those on our Western borders. The large church was nearly filled with an attentive audience. After the usual preliminary services Dr. PAXTON opened with a statement of the condition of Home Missions, so far as the Presbyterian denomination was concerned. There were, he said, several Boards which were at work endeavoring to carry the message of the Savior throughout the world. Christ said to his disciples, "Carry the Gospel to the heathen, beginning first at Jerusalem." The work of that denomination had been divided into two parts, the home work and the foreign work. They also had a Board of Publication and Boards for the erection of churches. They had been doing a great work in the West the last few years. Dr. ADAMS spoke of the way he felt as to the evangelization of this his own country. The work must be done by Christians here. No aid could be expected from England or Scotland, as in former days.

Dr. MURRAY referred to the trials and sufferings of the early Jesuits on this continent, and said we might well take a useful lesson from them whenever we attempt to perform missionary labor on the Western frontier.

Rev. Dr. HALL spoke of the growing West. It was impossible to travel West and not see that there is growing up an element there which will soon overshadow the East. The East is barely able to hold its own, but look at the States of Illinois, Kansas, Nebraska and others. Truly God was dealing with this people in a wonderful manner.

Mr. MASON, one of the Secretaries, made a few remarks, in which he said that in order to carry out the good work begun at the West, they must expend no less $1,000 per day. This amount must be had if possible.

NEWSBOYS' LODGING-HOUSE.

Prayer-Meetings—Fifteen Cents a Day for a Bed and Two Meals—Money and Clothes Wanted.

A visit to the Sunday evening prayer-meeting at the Newsboys' Lodging-house, No. 49 Park-place, is well worth the while of those who have never been there. Last evening, in the large room in which these services are held, were many rows of little "street Arabs"—bright-faced, intelligent lads, poorly clad, more than half of them barefooted, but cleanly, considering their avocation. They sat very quietly, and paid strict attention to the words of good advice and instruction given them by LUCIUS HART and Judge KIRKLAND; and also by C. L. BRACE, who has been their friend for many years. It was pleasing to watch the interest with which they listened to and took part in the reading of the Bible, and answered questions from the portions read, and the heartiness with which they sang the little Sunday-school hymns. They were very well-behaved, and when the meeting ended gathered around some of the visitors whom they recognized as old friends, and vied with each other in attempts to shake their hands. This Home, over which Mr. O'CONNOR and his wife have immediate supervision, will accommodate 250 lodgers, who pay each five cents for a bed, five for supper and five for breakfast. The beds, which are made on little iron bedsteads ranging side by side in two rows, (upper and lower,) stand in capacious, well-ventilated and scrupulously-clean dormitories. The meals, served up in a large apartment on the second floor, consist of tea, coffee, bread, butter, syrup, and sometimes meat stews and hash. There is a fine gymnasium and a lavatory with faucets and washing-troughs around its walls. Connected with this establishment are little savings banks, where the Superintendent says the boys deposit altogether on an average about $250 per month, which is disposed of as deemed best for the owners. This Institution accommodates in the neighborhood of 1,000 a year, who contribute $4,000 at the above-mentioned charges during that time. At this season when Winter is coming on, bitter and cold, the establishment stands very much in need of money and clothing, donations of which, from any source, will be gratefully received. Two hundred is the number gathered there nightly now, and most of them are very poorly protected against the nipping frosty air of the morning, which they have to encounter at an early hour, barefooted and coatless generally. It will be readily seen that the trifling sum paid by each will do no more than keep the institution afloat, if it does that. Contributions alone will put those controlling it in a position to meet the requirements of their little responsibilities and do good. Every fortnight some of the youngsters are sent West by the society, where they are bound to trades and placed in the way of becoming good and useful citizens. This week a number are going.

SYMPATHY FOR THE POPE.

Meetings in Various Catholic Churches of the City—The Address to His Holiness Everywhere Adopted—Remarks of Rev. Father Hecker, Dr. Starrs, Dr. Bartsell, and Other Prominent Clergymen.

Meetings were held in the various Catholic churches, including the Cathedral, last evening, to adopt the address of sympathy to the Pope, and a protest against his dethronement as a temporal sovereign. The address was published in the TIMES of Friday.

ST. PATRICK'S CATHEDRAL.

At the Cathedral, Mulberry-street, there was a large attendance. The Vicar-General, very Rev. Dr. STARRS, was voted to the chair, and Counsellor JOHN MCKEAN was appointed Secretary.

Dr. STARRS said that the meeting was called for a matter of great interest and importance to the whole Catholic Church, namely, to adopt an address of the clergy and laity of the diocese of New-York sympathising with his Holiness Pope PIUS IX., and protesting against the invasion of the liberties of the Church of God. It was the duty of every Catholic to protest against the outrages that have been committed lately, in Rome, by wicked and irreligious men. He was glad to see that the Catholics throughout the world were sending warm and sincere expressions of sympathy to the Holy Father, their head, and lifting their voices firmly and strongly in earnest and indignant protest against the outrages perpetrated by the ruffianly soldiers of VICTOR EMMANUEL. This protest may not tell immediately, but in time its power will be felt. The Catholics of the diocese of New-York wish to assure the Holy Pontiff that they believe firmly the temporal power is necessary for him to exercise, freely and untrammeled as the vicar of Christ should, his pastoral duties, and that he should not be subject to any earthly prince or sovereign.

Mr MCKEARN then rose to read the address. He said that it was a noble spectacle to see the thousands of Catholics of this diocese lifting their voices, as one person, in protest against the injustice and wrong done the Holy Father. Before a civilized world this protest would make its way and be productive of good results. In conclusion, he said that no sovereign in the present day had ruled so mildly, or instituted more reforms for the good of his subjects, than Pope PIUS IX. He read the address, which was adopted unanimously, and was, on motion, ordered to be signed by the Chairman and Secretary, for the meeting.

ST. PETER'S CHURCH.

The meeting held at St. Peter's Church, Barclay-street, was presided over by the pastor, Rev. WILLIAM QUINN, Rev. Messrs. M. J. FARRELL and M. C. O'FARRELL acting as Vice-Presidents. The church was densely crowded, every available inch of space being occupied, and the utmost earnestness and unanimity characterized the proceedings. The address to His Holiness was read by Judge JOHN K. HACKETT, who, in a few prefatory remarks, commented upon the flagrant outrage upon the first principles of justice and public morality of which, he said, the Government of VICTOR EMMANUEL had been guilty in despoiling the Holy Father of his territory. That act had excited the greatest indignation throughout the entire Catholic world, but by none was it regarded with such intense detestation as by the Irish people, who, wherever fate might cast their lot, were remarkable for their loyalty to the Papacy. In conclusion, Judge MCCUNN expressed a confident hope that, as it had happened before, so it would again; the Pope would be restored to his dominions and his despoilers meet a just retribution by being humbled to the dust. The speaker then read the address, which was listened to with the deepest attention. At the conclusion of the reading a vote was taken which proved to be unanimous in favor of the adoption of the address. On motion four prominent laymen signed the document on behalf of the meeting, after which the audience dispersed.

ST. JOSEPH'S CHURCH.

At St. Joseph's Church a meeting, consisting of the male portion of the congregation, was convened, and WILLIAM G. BERGEN elected Chairman. Rev. Father FARRELL stated that he had not seen the address before it was submitted for final action, or he might have objected to certain parts of it. As it was, however, he would express no opinion, but leave it to the meeting to adopt or reject, as they felt disposed. He requested their intelligent consideration, and hoped they would consider the matter well before voting. The address was then read by Rev. Father CLANCY, who explained to the meeting the meaning of each paragraph. Several speeches were made, after which the address was voted upon by paragraphs, and finally adopted as a whole.

The enthusiasm of the meeting was unbounded.

ST. ANN'S CHURCH.

At the conclusion of the evening service at St. Ann's Church, Rev. Dr. PRESTON brought forward the protest to be signed by the male portion of the congregation, and said: The invasion of Rome by the King of Italy has moved the Catholic Church to its very foundations. All the Christian world was excited by the intelligence that the capital of the Catholic Empire was desecrated. And, although it was expected, still no one was prepared for the reality.

CURRENT NOTES.

The projected home for the Boston poor, it is estimated, will cost $223,000.

A baby show was one of the principal features of a Congregational Church bazaar at Chicago last week.

Trenton, N. J., has a ghost that has changed its appearance from a dog to a man several times in one night.

The colored people of Jeffersonville, Ind., have four churches and three benevolent societies.

A young woman died suddenly in a ballroom at Springfield, Ohio, last week, from the effects of tight lacing.

The new census returns give Baltimore a population of 283,375. Of this number 133,404 are females, and 149,971 males.

The will of the late STEPHEN D. TOMLINSON, of Indianapolis, Ind., bequeaths $100,000 for the erection of public buildings to adorn that city.

BRENTNALL LABIN, Postmaster at Barrington, R. I., left home with $1,000 about two weeks ago, and has not since been heard of. He is supposed to have met with foul play.

Several prominent business men of Burlington, Vt., have lately been kept in a constant state of fear by the almost daily receipt of letters threatening to burn their houses.

The New-Haven *Palladium* is responsible for the report that Dr. JUDD, of divorce fame, has separated from his last "affinity," and that the former Mrs. JUDD has had a fortune bequeathed to her amounting to $75,000.

The Great Brook, Conn., woolen-mill property, which is valued at $200,000, was lately sold to Mr. T. LAKEY, of Palmyra, for $47,000. The mill is to be immediately repaired and set to work again.

Rev. WILLIS K. BEECHER, of Galesburg, Ill., is the unanimous choice for the vacant chair of Professor of Hebrew Language and Literature in the Auburn Theological Seminary. Mr. BEECHER is at present pastor of the Congregational Church at Galesburg.

The trial of GERRISH, the former City Treasurer of Lowell, Mass., has ended in his acquittal. The precise date on which a defalcation of any particular amount had occurred, could not be proven, and thus it was that the prosecution fell to the ground.

The Attorney-General of Maryland is of opinion that the laws of that State distinctly forbid shooting water fowl bedded in flocks from any kind of craft or booby blind, at a greater distance than 100 yards from the natural shore.

A movement is on foot at Philadelphia looking to the organization of a Woman's Christian Association. Mr. WANAMAKER, the President of the Y. M. A. in that city, has offered to pay the first year's rent of a building to be used as a home for working women under the control of the proposed association.

The list of accidents from the careless use of kerosene still continues to be largely augmented. Last week, at Elmira, a young lady named CARR, in her impatience to see the fire ablaze, poured some of the fatal fluid upon the stove, and the next moment was herself wrapped in a sheet of flame. She is not expected to recover.

The United States Lake Survey, which has been carried forward with so much dispatch during the past season, has just closed for the Winter. Three distinct parties have been engaged in the work. The members of the surveying force will be occupied until Spring in making the necessary computations from the figures that have accumulated.

At the second annual reunion of the Sherman Brigade, recently held at Mount Vernon, Ohio, a letter was received from Gen. SHERMAN, from which we extract the following: "I have but recently returned from a long absence, and ought not to be away on the eve of the approaching session of Congress; and, also, I am not willing to act as an orator, even on such an occasion, as it is foreign to my profession, and opens the door to many calls of a like character."

Clark County, Ky., has lately been the scene of several shocking murders. The latest case was that of a wealthy old man, at New-Washington, who had been in the habit of living alone, and keeping a considerable amount of money always on hand. The law-abiding citizens are considerably excited over the matter, and seriously contemplate the organization of a vigilance committee.

The novel spectacle of a woman presenting her grown-up son as a witness in a suit for a divorce from his father, was lately witnessed in the Superior Court, at Chicago. The woman declared that she had endured life with a savage for a quarter of a century, but now that her children are grown up, and able to protect her, she could endure it no longer, and was resolved to have the knot untied.

Dr. I. P. McCARTNEY, the counterfeiter, who escaped from the Cincinnati gaol, has the reputation of having done some smart things during his career. A few years since he traveled through Missouri, and gave lectures on the best way to detect counterfeit notes. Before leaving a town he usually managed to pass several hundred dollars worth of his bogus stuff upon the very people he had been instructing the night before.

The New-York State Convention of the Veterans of 1812 was held at Seneca Falls last week. Among the resolutions adopted the following was the most important: "We hold it to be the imperative duty of the members of Congress and Senators of the State of New-York, to see that the same act of justice is rendered to us that was extended to the survivors of the war of the Revolution, by granting us a sufficient pension to place us in a way that we may never suffer for any of the common necessaries of life during the few remaining years of our lives."

The Henry C. Stanton adulterated-liquor case, which has attracted so much attention as being one of the first prosecuted in New-London County, Conn., under the Maine Liquor law, was brought to a close last week by a denial of the motion for a new trial. Judge SEYMOUR, in passing sentence, said he did not think there was any necessity for sending the defendant to prison, although the analysis of his whisky showed that it contained a mixture of fifty grains of oxide of lead to a gallon. He therefore decided to impose a fine of $300.

A strange hog-disease has appeared at New-California, Union County, Ohio. A farmer residing there describes the symptoms, as follows: "Five or six weeks ago one of my hogs was taken with lameness in his limbs, and apparent weakness all over. It refused to eat, and, to all appearance, it would die. After a while its skin began to crack and loosen, from its snout to its hips. At this time a large portion of its hide hangs loose. The flakes are, I should think, from three-fourths to an inch thick, exhibiting the most frightful sores and gashes I ever saw. The hog is now apparently well, otherwise, and eats well."

JAMES McBRIDE, of Dayton, Ohio, thinks he has discovered a way to consume coal smoke. He would effect a complete combustion in the furnace, and not allow the smoke to be formed at all. Mr. McBRIDE sets it down as a well-demonstrated fact that if the carbon of the gas, or solid portion of the fuel, passes away in union with oxygen in any other form than that of carbonic acid, a commensurate loss of heating effects will be the result. There is no doubt whatever, in his mind, that if the consumers of bituminous coal would pay more attention to the proper introduction of oxygen to their furnaces, the result would be a great saving of fuel and a complete abatement of the smoke nuisance.

Another Kerosene Horror—A Woman Burned to Death.

From the Troy Times, Dec. 2.

We have another death to record today from the use of kerosene. Mrs. EDWARD HERBERT, wife of a saloon-keeper at No. 371 Broadway, Port Schuyler, last evening at dusk, undertook to light a kerosene lamp for the purpose of preparing the evening meal. A slight quantity of oil, after filling the lamp, had remained on the exterior and ignited from the match. Mrs. HERBERT thoughtlessly tried to extinguish the flame with her apron, but the garment caught fire and in a moment her clothing was all in flames. She ran into the street, screaming for assistance. Some of the workmen in ROY's factory happened to be passing at the time, and rushed to the side of the unfortunate woman, rendering such aid as was possible under the circumstances. Before the flames were extinguished, however, she was fatally burned, and died during the night. Mrs. HERBERT leaves a family consisting of her husband and three small children to mourn her sudden loss.

SPAIN AND EUROPE

The Great Powers on the Candidacy of the Duke of Aosta to the Throne.

The replies of the Powers of Europe to the communications of the Spanish Government respecting the Duke of AOSTA are couched in cheering terms. They run thus:

GREAT BRITAIN—LORD GRANVILLE TO MR. LAYARD.

LONDON, Oct. 22, 1870.

If the candidateship of the Duke of AOSTA is agreeable to the Spanish nation, the Government of Her Britannic Majesty will see with great pleasure his Highness accepted as King of Spain, and they have sent a message to this effect to Her Majesty's Representative in Florence.

THE SPANISH AMBASSADOR TO THE MINISTER OF STATE, MADRID.

LONDON, Nov. 5, 1870.

Answering the note in which I gave him account of the presentation to the Cortes of the candidateship of the Duke of AOSTA, Lord GRANVILLE asks me to congratulate the Spanish Government on having presented the said candidateship, and adds that he will learn with satisfaction that it is agreeable to the Cortes and the nation."

PRUSSIA—COUNT BISMARCK TO THE PRUSSIAN MINISTER, MADRID.

VERSAILLES, Oct. 28, 1870.

We have been the first to recognize in a speech from the throne the right of Spain to decide upon her own future. We will not today depart from this principle, nor imitate the example France gave before the war of trying to mix herself in the internal affairs of Spain, by making her resolution depend on the consent of France. We shall wait the resolutions Spain may adopt in her own affairs, and we will recognize the result, and offer the most earnest wishes for her felicity.

RUSSIA—THE CHANCELLOR OF THE EMPIRE TO THE RUSSIAN CHARGE D'AFFAIRES IN MADRID.

ST. PETERSBURG, Oct. 22, 1870.

According to the principles which have always guided the relations of the Imperial Government with the other Powers, Russia believes she ought to abstain from all judgment respecting the interior regimen Spain wishes to impose on herself.

FRANCE—DELEGATE OF MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS TO THE CHARGE D'AFFAIRES OF FRANCE IN MADRID.

TOURS, Oct. 26, 1870.

You will please to thank the Spanish Government for the communication they have asked you to send to us respecting the candidateship of the Duke of AOSTA, and answer that the Government of the National Defense, in the midst of the present difficulties, and in consequence of their relations with other States, cannot give a precise decision respecting the question which they have been pleased to direct to them. Nevertheless, the candidateship of the Duke of AOSTA, of all those which might be presented under the monarchical point of view, is that which we most approve; but, faithful to the sentiment of its origin and the principle of the popular will, the Government of the National Defense will conform to the decision of the country, as at present represented in the Cortes.

THE SPANISH CHARGE D'AFFAIRES TO THE MINISTER OF STATE.

TOURS, Nov. 4, 1870.

In conformity with the order your Excellency was pleased to give me in your telegram of yesterday, I have made known to the Count DE CHAMBORD that the President of the Council of Ministers had presented to the Cortes Constituyentes the candidateship of the Duke of AOSTA, and the Count has manifested to me, in the name of his Government, that they receive the news with the greatest pleasure, sincerely desiring that the Spanish nation should inaugurate, with its definitive Constitution, a new era of peace and prosperity.

AUSTRIA—THE AUSTRIAN MINISTER IN MADRID TO THE MINISTER OF STATE.

MADRID, Oct. 30, 1870.

Your Excellency desires to know in what manner the Imperial and Royal Government would look upon the eventual candidateship of the Duke of AOSTA for the throne of Spain. I have the honor to make known to you that, so far from having the least objection to the candidateship, my Government hopes that the advent of this Prince may secure the well-being and the prosperity of Spain.

ROME—THE SPANISH AMBASSADOR TO THE MINISTER OF STATE.

ROME, Nov. 5, 1870.

His Holiness the Pope, informed of the candidateship presented to the Cortes, has answered that he asks of God fervently that Spain, on electing her King, may secure upon firm bases tranquillity and well-being, for the prosperity of the country and the increase of religion.

The Government have published in the *Gazette* the bulk of the correspondence carried on between Gen. PRIM and the Spanish Minister in Florence, M. MONTEMAR, which led to the invitation to the Duke of AOSTA. They are interesting documents. It was the Italian Government which first suggested the appeal to the other Powers. PRIM strongly objected on the ground of Spain's perfect right to please herself, &c. Italy, however, insisted, and PRIM reluctantly yielded.

AOSTA'S ACCEPTANCE.

The Duke of AOSTA's final acceptance is thus expressed:

I authorize you to say to Gen. PRIM that he may present me as a candidate if he believes my name will unite the friends of liberty, of order, and of constitutional government. I will accept the Crown if the vote of the Cortes proves to me that it is the will of the Spanish nation.

A Place of Rest for Homeless Ones.

It is announced that the mission-room of St. Ambrose Church, No. 138 Laurens-street, will be thrown open soon after daylight, on and after the 1st of December, and during the Winter months, for the reception of station house lodgers, who in the early morning are usually turned out in the cold. The morning papers will be supplied. At 9 A. M. the prayer for all sorts and conditions of men will be offered, and a portion of the Scriptures read. Writing materials will be furnished, and where letters are directed to parents, brother or sister, with no means for postage, stamps will be furnished. As means allow, some refreshment may be furnished, of a simple character. It is believed that these measures for the comfort and happiness of the truly needy will be sanctioned by the benevolent. The movement originates with Mr. FREDERICK SILL, rector of the church.

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

During the past week a better feeling has been perceptible in the real estate market, and the property sold has been disposed of at really fair figures. Nearly all the transactions effected have been of a legal character, but this very fact has demonstrated better than anything else that, for the present at least, no grave apprehensions need be felt that a serious decline in prices is imminent. As is always the case in sales of this description, the public has felt confident that the bids made would be received and the property knocked down to the highest figure offered. As a natural consequence therefore buyers have presented themselves, and the result achieved in each instance has been comparatively a success. The most important sale of the week was that on Wednesday, Nov. 30, when City property belonging to the estate of GUSTAVUS A. CONOVER, deceased, was sold, by order of the Supreme Court, in partition. The auction was conducted by MULLER, WILKINS & Co., and the aggregate of the day's business amounted to $317,100. During the week other public sales have also been consummated at the Exchange, and the total value of property so disposed of foots up $467,465—a good average. The auctioneers engaged in these last-mentioned transactions were, respectively, Roberts & McGuire, A. J. Bleecker Son & Co., Muller, Wilkins & Co., James M. Miller, and Joseph A. Levy. In reference to Brooklyn property there is nothing special to report, the only sale of the week noted being that made by JOHNSON & MILLER, comprising the resale of a few unimportant lots in that city, representing a money value of less than $1,000.

In addition to the success attending the auction sales at the Exchange in this City during the week, another gratifying indication of the real stability of the market is the activity noticeable in private transactions. The total of the transfers for the week, both in number and in value, is much larger than usual, as will be seen by reference to the table below. This is the case in both in New-York and Brooklyn, although in the latter city the class of property conveyed is inferior, as a rule, to that sold here. For the week ending Friday, Nov. 25, (five days,) the transfers were as follows: Number of transfers in New-York, 94; value of property, $1,554,459; number of transfers in Brooklyn, 122; value of property, $863,586. For the week ending Friday, Dec. 2, the following is the table:

	No. of transfers, New-York.	Value.	No. of transfers, Br'klyn.	Value.
Saturday, Nov. 26...	16	$257,700	17	$130,630
Monday, Nov. 28...	21	384,683	27	236,065
Tuesday, Nov. 29...	24	537,525	25	193,675
Wednesday, Nov. 30	20	278,894	22	111,309
Thursday, Dec. 1...	10	358,500	26	173,035
Friday, Dec. 2...	49	927,671	48	302,525
Total...	140	$2,744,973	165	$1,147,239

On Friday, it will be observed, an unusually large business is recorded, the number of New-York transfers being forty-nine, representing property valued at nearly a million dollars, while in Brooklyn on the same day forty-eight transfers were filed with a property value of over $300,000. Of the transfers recorded during the week the following are worthy of special mention: Plot of ground on the south side of Fifty-sixth-street, 175 feet west of Fifth-avenue, 75x100; recorded value, $105,000. House and lot on the west side of Madison-avenue, seventy-four feet one inch south of Fortieth-street; lot 24.8x120; recorded value, $70,000. Two plots of ground, one on the north-east corner of Fifth-avenue and One Hundred and Second-street, and the other on the south-east corner of Fifth-avenue and One Hundred and Third-street, each 100.11x100, (block front;) recorded value, $150,000. Houses and lots on the north-east corner of West and Bank streets, lots together, 152x206x117x211; recorded value, $215,000. Plot of ground on the south-east corner of Third-avenue and Fifty-sixth-street, 75.5x70; recorded value, $85,000. Plot of ground on the south side of Eighty-second-street, 300 feet west of Tenth-avenue, 98.11x102.2; recorded value, $55,000. Among the Brooklyn transfers we also find the following: House and lot on the north-west corner of Bedford-avenue and Ross-street, lot 100x110; recorded value, $65,000. Plot of ground on the north-east corner of First-street and Sixth-avenue, 260x200; recorded value, $46,000.

For the present week several important sales are already announced, and there is every prospect that considerable business will be transacted. The sales advertised are as follows, while in addition several auctioneers have sales bulletined, and some legal sales are also to take place:

To-morrow (Tuesday) V. K. STEVENSON, SON & Co., B. P. FAIRCHILD, auctioneer, will sell at the Exchange, six valuable City lots, located on the south side of Sixty-eighth-street, between Eighth and Ninth avenues. This transaction being by order of the Court, a positive sale is insured.

To-morrow, also at the Exchange, at an executor's sale, JAMES M. MILLER will dispose of the desirable leasehold premises running from East Houston to Second-street, known as No. 394 East Houston-street and No. 285 Second-street, with the improvements thereon, said premises being 20 feet in width on each street, and 68 feet 3 inches in depth on the easterly side, and 70 feet 9 inches on the westerly side, more or less. The lease is from the Wynkoop estate, for twenty-one years, from May 1, 1869, at a rent of $150 per annum, with a covenant for renewal or to pay for the buildings. This sale has once been adjourned, but it is understood that it certainly takes place to-morrow.

To-morrow also, in addition to the above, D. M. SEAMAN will offer at auction the valuable piece of ground on the north-westerly corner of Elm-street and Catharine-lane, being 41½ feet front, 20 on Catharine-lane, 37 on northerly side and 44 rear; desirably located for improvement or investment, and adjacent to first-class stores. The opportunity here presented for the purchase of a business stand is a good one.

The most important auction sale of the week, however, announced to take place, is that on Thursday next, at the Exchange, under the direction of V. K. STEVENSON, SON & Co., B. P. FAIRCHILD auctioneer. The property offered comprises the entire block bounded by Fifth and Madison avenues and Seventy-eighth and Seventy-ninth streets respectively, and probably one of the finest pieces of property, for building purposes, ever offered at one time at public sale in New-York. The block will be sold as a whole, if desired, but if not taken, will then be put up in single lots. Seventy-ninth street is 100 feet in width, and here is located one of the grand entrances to Central Park, giving access to a road which crosses directly through that pleasure ground. On the left of this entrance the extensive projected conservatory is now being erected by the Park Commissioners and on the right is the site selected for the location of the proposed Art building, which, when built, is to cost some $5,000,000. In fact, in every respect, the lots offered at this sale are particularly desirable, and for the erection of a private residence no situation on Manhattan Island more choice could be chosen. In reference to the proposed transaction the auctioneers have addressed us the following note, in which some pertinent suggestions are made:

The entire block on the Fifth-avenue, and fronting, most decidedly, the handsomest portion of the Central Park, is of that class of extra superior property in the very centre of the Park, and on the grand Seventy-ninth-street entrance. This class of property, such as Broadway and Fifth-avenue lots, has, as will be seen by all past sales, continued to advance in price in the very face of the decline in gold; in fact, property so located as the above is acknowledged by all good judges to be really at present far below its value. One can now buy a lot on or adjoining our beautiful Park, located much better than lots in the fashionable parts of London, for about one-fourth of the ruling Belgravia prices, when our City has in the future all, and more too, indeed, of those grand advantages which has made London real property appreciate so highly. The following questions are presented for consideration:

Where can be purchased another entire block on the Fifth-avenue?

When can such an opportunity again be presented to the public to purchase either by private sale before the announced auction sale, or at auction, an entire grand property like this?

Can more liberal terms be offered, as 70 per cent. of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage for five years?

In five years will not this property be worth $2,000,000?

At Flatbush, Long Island, on Thursday, at 12 M., on the ground, DINGEE, KETCHAM & Co. will dispose of 214 lots, situated on Vernon and Bedford avenues, near Prospect Park, Brooklyn, and distant forty-nine minutes from Fulton Ferry. The sale is one of importance. The above comprise the principal sales thus far noticed to take place, but should others be advertised public attention will be called to them.

Property at private sale continues to be offered in large quantities, as will be seen by a reference to our advertising columns. The brokers' lists are full, and the greater part thus brought to the attention of the public desirable. FRANK G. BROWN, No. 58 Broadway, offers twenty-two very valuable City lots on the block bounded by Fifth-avenue, Madison-avenue, Seventy-second and Seventy-third streets. Eligibly-located houses and lots, as well as unimproved New-York property, are also offered by M. A. J. LYNCH, Nos. 72 and 74 Cedar-street; WM. SINCLAIR, JR., & Co., No. 3 Pine-street; V. K. STEVENSON & SON, No. 11 Pine-street; MULLER, WILKINS & Co., No. 7 Pine-street; ISAAC HONIG, No. 25 Pine-street; W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway; WARD & OGDEN, Broadway, corner Seventeenth-street, and L. SCHMIDT, No. 63 Broad-street. The new four-story Dorchester-stone house and lot, on the north-west corner of Madison-avenue and Fifty-fourth-street, is offered for sale by the owner, JOHN C. SARES, on the premises. In Brooklyn property, E. R. KELLOGG, No. 3 Broadway, and J. M. FULLER, No. 244 Fulton-street, advertise sales, while in country property a large variety from which to select is presented by M. A. J. LYNCH, WM. SINCLAIR, JR., & Co., FRANK G. BROWN, G. K. SHERIDAN, No. 23 Thomas-street; BLACKWELL & SMITH, No. 243 Broadway; WINANS, SANDS & GARRETTSON, No. 91 Cedar-street, and C. H. OLIVER, No. 7 Beekman-street.

Private sales recently effected are reported as follows, with the prices annexed. By JOSEPH A. LEVY, No. 1 Pine-street:

2 lots s. s. 53d-st., 150 ft. e. of 5th-av., 50x100.5...	$32,500
3 lots n. s., 57th-st., 75.5 ft. e. of 6th-av., 70x100.5.	50,000
4 lots s. w. corner 6th-av. and 56th-st., 100.5x100..	65,000
4 lots n. e. corner 6th-av. and 50th-st., 100.5x108..	68,000
1 lot s. e. corner 6th-av. and 51st-st., 25x100.5.....	21,300
No. 264 West 40th-st., 120 ft. e. of 8th-av., 20x45x98.9...	15,250
No. 329 West 50th-st., 329 ft. w. of 8th-av., 19.2x50x100.5...	13,750
No. 120 West 31st-st., 240 ft. w. of 6th-av., 20x56x119...	21,000
South-west corner Greenwich and Rector sts., 26.1x68.11...	21,000
Mr. Barney Williams' elegant residence at Bath, L. I...	22,000

By M. A. J. LYNCH, Nos. 72 and 74 Cedar-street—Irregular plot of lots on First-avenue and Twenty-ninth-street, frontage on First-avenue 64 feet 8½ inches; on Twenty-ninth-street 153 feet 2 inches; $50,000. (Nine first-class brown-stone tenements are about to be erected thereon.)

By W. H. RAYNOR, No. 5½ Pine-street—Three lots on the north side of Fifty-sixth-street, 76 feet east of Sixth-avenue; 68 feet 4 inches front by 100 feet in depth; $45,300. Also, one lot on the west side of Fifth-avenue, between Fifty-sixth and Fifty-seventh streets; $42,500.

Transfers of Real Estate.

NEW-YORK.

Broadway and 7th-av., between 46th and 47th sts., whole block...	$125,000
Essex-st., e. s., 125 ft. s. of Hester-st., 19.3x100....	18,000
Greenwich-av. and Jane-st., n. w. corner, 27.6x68.2...	12,000
Irving-place and 19th-st., s. e. corner, 27x106.8...	40,000
Wall and Water sts., n. e. corner, 20.8x51.1...	77,750
Willet-st., e. s., 200 ft. s. of Houston-st., 25x100...	4,560
5th-st., s. s., 139.6 ft. w. of Avenue C, 24.9x96.2...	20,000
10th-st., n. s., 194 ft. e. of 1st-av., 25x94.8...	17,000
10th-st., n. s., between Avenues B and C, lot No. 171, De Peyster's map...	20,000
13th-st., s. s., 62.3 ft. e. of Avenue C, 95.9x103.3x0.3x103.3x95.6x206...	45,000
32d-st., n. s., 134 ft. w. of 6th-av., 16x68.10...	8,000
49th-st., n. s., 400 ft. w. of 9th-av., 25x100.5...	5,000
50th-st., s. s., 475 ft. w. of 9th-av., the E, 25x100.5	5,000
53d-st., s. s., 100 ft. w. of 6th-av., 25x100.5...	9,000
53d-st., n. s., 274 ft. e. of 1st-av., 20x100.5...	10,000
56th-st., s. s., 185 ft. e. of Lexington-av., 20x100.5.	18,000
56th-st., s. s., 95 ft. e. of 6th-av., 5x100.5...	3,500
58th-st., s. s., 200 ft. e. of 10th-av., 25x100.5...	16,000
62d-st., n. s., 225 ft. e. of 5th-av., 25x100.5...	16,000
88th-st., n. s., 146.5 ft. w. of Avenue A, 20x100.4...	6,000
74th-st., s. s., 275 ft. w. of 2d-av., 25x102.2... } 74th-st., s. s., 285 ft. e. of 3d-av., 25x102.2... }	10,000
114th-st., n. s., 555 ft. s. w. of 3d-av., 17.10x100.10...	5,000
127th-st., s. s., 105 ft. w. of 2d-av., 125x99.11...	19,750
132d-st., n. s., 150 ft. w. of 8th-av., 25x99.11...	8,000
147th-st., n. s., 200 ft. w. of 7th-av., 150x99.11...	18,000
2d-av., e. s., between 44th and 45th sts., 200.10x90, (7-10ths part)...	95,500
Same property, 2-10ths part...	13,000
2d-av. and 68th-st., n. e. corner, 100.5x100...	24,000
3d-av., e. s., 82.11 ft. s. of 77th-st., 19.2x75...	12,000
3d-av., e. s., 63.9 ft. s. of 77th-st., 19x75...	12,000
6th-av., e. s., 49.3 ft. s. of 36th-st., 24.8x82.6...	34,500
6th-av. and 52d-st., s. w. corner, 45.6x80...	67,500
8th-av. and 148th-st., s. e. corner, 24.11x100...	2,500
8th-av., e. s., 75.5 ft. n. of 51st-st., 25x80...	35,125
9th-av. and 44th-st., n. w. corner, 20x80x40.1x15x20x65...	22,000
10th-av., w. s., 49.5 ft. n. of 33d-st., 24.8x75...	16,500
10th-av., w. s., 74.1 ft. n. of 33d-st., 24.8x75...	16,000
10th-av., w. s., 24.9 ft. n. of 33d-st., 24.8x75...	16,500
10th-av. and 33d-st., n. w. corner, 24.9x75...	23,250

KINGS COUNTY.

Brooklyn.

Atlantic-st., n. e. s., 123 ft. s. of Court-st., 27.3x89.10... } Atlantic-st., n. e. s., 148 ft. e. of Court-st., 25x100... }	$25,000
Elliot-place, e. s., 106 ft. n. of Hanson-place, 21x100x15x10x6x90...	13,600
Bainbridge-st., s. s., 65.7 ft. e. of Hopkinson-av., 120x100... } Bainbridge-st., s. s., 40 ft. e. of Hopkinson-av., 25x—... }	4,000
Halsey-st., n. s., 222.6 ft. e. of Tompkins-av., 17.6x100...	4,000
North Henry-st., w. s., 726 ft. n. of Meeker-av., 60x—x—...	3,500
Irving-st., n. s., 175 ft. w. of Columbia-st., 30.6x100...	3,250
Madison-st., s. s., 300 ft. w. of Nostrand-av., 100x100...	6,000
Monroe-st., n. s., 525 ft. e. of Bedford-av., 100x100...	6,500
Madison-st., n. s., 168.2 ft. w. of Evergreen-av., 25x100...	4,000
Macon-st., n. s., 200 ft. w. of Reed-av., 25x200...	5,100
Macon-st., n. s., 225 ft. w. of Reed-av., 25x100...	850
Oxford-st., w. s., 202.3 ft. n. of Myrtle-av., 25x100...	1,000
Pacific-st. and Hopkinson-av., s. e. corner, 475x107.2x125x79.6x100x186.8x400x107.2x300x107.2...	16,975
Prospect-st., n. e. s., 190 ft. s. e. of Carlton-av., 20x131...	16,750
Penn-st., s. e. s., 138 ft. s. w. of Bedford-av., 16x100...	7,000
President-st., s. s., 65.1 ft. e. of Rochester-av., 50x132.9...	325
Rutledge-st., s. e. s., 190 ft. w. of Bedford-av., 40x100...	1,800
Same property...	2,000
Remsen-st., s. s., 175 ft. e. of Clinton-st., 25x100..	7,000
Rodney-st. and Lee-av., s. e. corner, 34x1000...	22,500
Ross-st., s. s. 382 ft. e. of Bedford-av., 21x100...	15,000
Taylor-st., s. s., 219.8 ft. w. of Wythe-av., 30.4x100	14,000
Wilson-st., n. w. s., 190 ft. s. w. of Wythe-av., 30x100...	14,000
Willow-st., w. s., 101.2 ft. n. of Clark-st., 24x101...	6,500
1st-st., e. s., 20.10 ft. s. of North 1st-st., 20.10x73.4.	7,000
North 2d-st., n. s., 250 ft. w. of Smith-st., 25x100..	6,500
North 6th-st., n. s., 153.4 ft. e. of 4th-st., 21.8x100..	4,500
10th-st., w. s., 100 ft. n. of Ainslie-st., 40.5x180...	2,000
11th-st., s. s., 105.9 ft. w. of 4th-av., 18x100...	5,700
Bennet-av., w. s., 100 ft. s. of Broadway, 100x100 } Bennet-av., e. s., 190 ft. s. of Broadway, 50x100. }	15,000
Carlton-av., w. s., 205 ft. s. of Willoughby-av., 20x100...	10,500
Park-av., n. s., 450 ft. e. of Throop-av., 25x100...	950
Union-av., e. s., 100 ft. n. w. of Ainslie-st., 25x119	3,500
Wythe-av., e. s., 89 ft. s. of Clymer-st., 20x75...	7,500

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—THE NEW FOUR-STORY DORchester-stone house, on the north-west corner of Madison-av. and 54th-st.: house 25.5 feet by 55 feet; lot 70 feet; house is finished very superior in hard-wood throughout, from cellar to roof, and will be sold for $75,060, and possession given on the 20th of December. Inquire of the owner, JOHN C. SARES, on the premises.

FOR SALE—IMMEDIATE POSSESSION, No. 278 President-st., opposite Carroll Park, Brooklyn, a beautiful and desirable location; house has three stories, basement and cellar, high stoop, modern improvements; convenient to ferries. To examine, apply on premises; for terms, to E. R. KELLOGG, No. 3 Broadway, New-York.

POSITIVE SALE OF THE ENTIRE BLOCK bounded by 5th-av., (Central Park,) Madison-av., 79th (100 feet wide) and 78th sts., comprising thirty-four building lots, and facing the grand 79th-st. entrance to Central Park. For full detailed statement of this extra valuable property, see advertisement in auction column, by V. K. STEVENSON, SON & CO.

FOR SALE.—IN 16TH ST., BETWEEN 5TH and 6th avs., four-story high-stoop brown-stone dwelling 20.10x60x100 feet; frescoed. Price only $27,000. V. K. STEVENSON & SON, No. 11 Pine-st.

FIRST-CLASS DWELLINGS ON 5TH, Madison and Park avs. and adjacent streets for sale reasonably; terms easy.
V. K. STEVENSON & SON, No. 11 Pine-st.

MADISON-AVENUE—FIRST-CLASS houses, including some magnificent extra-size corners, for sale; also entire fronts, or single lots. M. A. J. LYNCH, Nos. 72 and 74 Cedar-st.

A FULL-SIZE HOUSE, ELEGANTLY furnished, on Park-av., near 38th-st., for sale, with or without the furniture. M. A. J. LYNCH, Nos. 72 and 74 Cedar-st.

FIFTH-AVENUE—HOUSES, ALSO LOTS, below and fronting Central Park, for sale. M. A. J. LYNCH, Nos. 72 and 74 Cedar-st.

PARK-AVENUE—SEVERAL VERY HANDsome houses, including some desirable corners, for sale. M. A. J. LYNCH, Nos. 72 and 74 Cedar-st.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE OR TO LEASE FOR A TERM OF YEARS—A house and two lots, 25 by 100, corner of 18th-st. and 4th-av., Brooklyn. For particulars, inquire of J. M. FULLER, No. 244 Fulton-st., New-York.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

Propriete magnifiquement situee.

Environ 20 Acres.

Trois minutes du Depot et de Suspension Bridge,

Devant etre construit cette annee.

EN FACE LA PROPRIETE DE DYCHMAN,

A VENDRE A PRIX MOITIE MOINDRE.

que ceux realises aux

VENTES DYCKMAN.

Cette propriete peut etre avantageusement divisee et a dans l'avenir une immense valeur.

Conditions tres favorables.

Pour renseignements, s'adresser a

M. A. J. LYNCH,
72 et 74 Cedar-st.

$140,000 BUILDERS' LOAN.

$127,500 BUILDERS' LOAN.
$100,000 BUILDERS' LOAN.
$70,000 BUILDERS' LOAN.
$28,000 BUILDERS' LOAN.

Several plots of desirable lots ready for immediate improvement, for sale to responsible parties with above loans.
M. A. J. LYNCH,
Nos. 72 and 74 Cedar-st.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES and farms, a great variety, beautifully situated one hour from N. Y., for sale low. Also, country-seats and houses to let for the season, or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, No. 243 Broadway, N. Y., 9 to 11 A. M.; Orange, corner Main and Cone sts., 1 to 5 P. M.

LONG BRANCH.—FOR SALE.—COTTAGES well located on the ocean drive, and varying in prices from $8,000 to $75,000; also, unimproved property in plots to suit, at the West End, or near the depot. FRANK G. BROWN, No. 58 Broadway.

A SNUG LITTLE HOMESTEAD—COTTAGE, barn, orchard, 3¼ acres, near church, &c., Rockland Co., only $2,500. C. H. OLIVER, 7 Beekman-st.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

TO RENT—WITH THE HANDSOME MIRrors and gas-fixtures, the thirty-feet basement house, No. 28 East 22d-st. Apply on the premises.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

BENJ. P. FAIRCHILD, Auctioneer.

BY V. K. STEVENSON, SON & CO.

Office, No. 11 Pine-st.

(Unless previously disposed of by private sale, as an entirety,)

On THURSDAY, Dec. 8,

At 12 o'clock, at Exchange Sales-room,

No. 111 Broadway.

(No postponement on account of bad weather.)

POSITIVE SALE OF THE ENTIRE BLOCK BOUNDED BY 5TH-AV., (CENTRAL PARK,) MADISON-AV., 78TH AND 79TH STS., comprising thirty-four building lots, and facing the GRAND 79th-st. entrance to Central Park.

This block has long been considered by many competent judges as THE CHOICEST on the line of the Park. It is the only WHOLE block that can be purchased. It is adapted to IMMEDIATE improvement; 5TH-AV., 78th and 79th sts. are sewered, and the streets on the four sides of the block are PAVED with Nicolson or Belgian pavement. The Madison-av. CARS are running up as far as 86th-st.

The location is HIGH, DRY and HEALTHY, OVERLOOKING the HANDSOMEST portions of the CENTRAL PARK. The sale will be "POSITIVE." The block will be offered AS A WHOLE, at a set-up price, when, if not taken, it will be sold IN SINGLE LOTS. The TITLE is indisputable. Seventy per cent. may remain, if desired, on bond and mortgage for FIVE YEARS. Each and every lot, with each and every rear, IS RESTRICTED, as is also every lot in the block on the north side of 79th-st., thus securing beyond any contingency an UNEXCEPTIONABLE neighborhood and MAGNIFICENT improvements. Parties wishing to buy the ENTIRE property before the day fixed for selling at auction may apply to DUN, BARLOW & CO., No. 335 Broadway; or to the auctioneers,
V. K. STEVENSON, SON & CO.,
No. 11 Pine-st., New-York.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

EXECUTORS' SALE OF VALUABLE LOTS ON 9TH-AV. AND 74TH-ST., NEAR CENTRAL PARK.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY, Dec. 13, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, by order of the executors of D. E. Wheeler, deceased,

The four valuable lots on the south-east corner of 9th-av. and 74th-st., and also the twelve lots on the south side of 74th-st., 100 feet east of 9th-av., and near CENTRAL PARK.

Sixty per cent. may remain on bond and mortgage.
VOSE & McDANIELS, Attorneys,
Nos. 8 and 10 Pine-st.

E. H. LUDLOW & Co., Auctioneers.

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF THE ESTATE of A. J. Cipriani, at 12 o'clock, Jan. 26, 1871, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, New-York, viz.: Buildings and lots, No. 11 Pine-st., No. 73 Nassau-st., and No. 42 Liberty-st.; six-sixteenths in packet ships of the Black Ball line; $2,890 scrip Atlantic Mutual Insurance Company, and 404 acres 111 perches of land in Monroe County, Penn.
Particulars at auctioneers' office, No. 3 Pine-st.

A SUPREME COURT SALE
Of valuable improved property,
No. 446 Broome-st., near Broadway,
By ROBERTS & McGUIRE, Auctioneers,
On WEDNESDAY, Dec. 14, 1870.
Maps at the auctioneers' office, No. 87 Cedar-st.

BENJ. P. FAIRCHILD, Auctioneer—Office No. 11 Pine-st.

BY V. K. STEVENSON, SON & CO., TUESDAY, Dec. 6, at 12 M., at Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway: Supreme Court sale of six valuable lots, situate on the southerly side of 68th-st., distant 500 feet westerly from the westerly line of the 8th-av.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

D. M. SEAMAN, Auctioneer.

CORNER PROPERTY ON ELM-ST.—D. M. SEAMAN will sell at auction on TUESDAY, Dec. 6, 1870, at 12 M., at Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, the valuable piece of ground, north-westerly corner Elm-st. and Catharine-lane, being 41½ feet front, 20 on Catharine-lane, 37 on northerly side, and 44 rear; desirably located for improvement or investment, adjacent to first-class stores. For maps, &c., apply to the auctioneer, No. 14 Pine-st.

FINANCIAL.

Montclair Railway
NEW-JERSEY
7 PER CENT.
GOLD
1ST MORTGAGE
BONDS,
INDORSED BY THE
NEW-YORK AND OSWEGO
Midland Railroad Co.,
FOR SALE IN
DENOMINATIONS
OF
$1,000, $500 AND $100.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES
EXCHANGED AT MARKET RATES.

SEND FOR CIRCULAR AND MAP.

LEONARD, SHELDON & FOSTER,
BANKERS,
NO. 10 WALL-ST.

THE LOANER'S BANK
OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.
(ORGANIZED UNDER STATE CHARTER.)
"Continental Life" Building,
NO. 22 NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK.

CAPITAL - - - - - $500,000
Subject to Increase to - - - $1,000,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:
WM. M. TWEED, A. F. WILMARTH, EDGAR W. CROWELL, SHEPHERD F. KNAPP, EDGAR T. BROWN, ARCHIBALD A. BLISS and DORR RUSSELL.

This Bank negotiates LOANS, makes COLLECTIONS, advances on SECURITIES and receives DEPOSITS.

Accounts of Bankers and Merchants will receive special attention.

FIVE PER CENT. INTEREST paid on CURRENT BALANCES, and liberal facilities offered to our CUSTOMERS.
DORR RUSSELL, President. A. F. WILMARTH, Vice President.

EAST TENNESSEE,
VIRGINIA AND GEORGIA
RAILROAD
First Mortgage Seven Per Cent Bonds.
REDEEMABLE 1900.

Interest payable 1st of January and 1st of July, in the City of New-York.

The mortgage is for $3,500,000 on a road 270 miles long, which has been in successful operation for many years. The lien is about $12,000 per mile, which makes it, with few exceptions, the smallest issued on any road in the United States. It was created for the sole purpose of paying off the debt due the State of Tennessee, amounting to $4,117,761 10. An examination into this security will prove it to be one of the best ever offered in this market.

For terms and other particulars, apply to
GALLATIN NATIONAL BANK,
NO. 36 WALL-ST.,
Agents for the Sale of the Bonds.

8 per Cent. Interest
FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS
OF THE ST. JOSEPH AND DENVER CITY RAILROAD COMPANY.
Principal and Interest Payable in Gold.

100 MILES COMPLETED, and in operation, the earnings on which are in excess of interest on the total issue. Grading finished, and ONLY 11 MILES OF TRACK ARE TO BE LAID TO COMPLETE THE ROAD. Mortgage at the rate of $13,500 per mile. Price 97½ and accrued interest. We unhesitatingly recommend them, and will furnish maps and pamphlets upon application.

W. P. CONVERSE & CO.,
No. 54 Pine-st.
TANNER & CO.,
No. 49 Wall-st.

SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS OF THE
CITY OF CHICAGO,
Interest payable semi-annually, January and July, in New-York.
Principal redeemable 1895.
For sale by
GALLATIN NATIONAL BANK,
No. 36 Wall-st.

ATLANTIC MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY.
The policy-holders of the Atlantic and other mutual companies can obtain fair prices for their scrip at the office of
WM. C. GILMAN,
Dealer in Marine and Fire Insurance Scrip,
No. 46 Pine-st.

JAMES G. KING'S SONS, BANKERS,
NO. 54 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK.
Issue letters of credit on London and Paris, available in all the principal cities on the Continent. Buy and sell exchange on London, Paris, Amsterdam, Edinburgh and Glasgow.

STATE OF INDIANA.
Holders of Bonds of the State of Indiana which have not been surrendered under the provisions of the "Butler's bill" of 1849, are requested to report the amounts held by them to
JAMES G. KING'S SONS, No. 54 William-st.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
Issue COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE, CORNER 27TH-ST. AND 4TH-AV. NEW-YORK, Oct. 19, 1870.

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS.—At a meeting of the Board of Directors of this Company, held at their office, in the City of New-York, on Tuesday, Oct. 18, inst., the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That an installment of twenty-five dollars ($25) per share upon the scrip stock of this Company be and is hereby called for, payable on Tuesday, Jan. 3, 1871.

In conformity with the above resolution, the transfer-books of this Company will be closed on the 10th day of December next, and remain closed until the 5th day of January, 1871, both days inclusive.

Stockholders will, in all cases when making payments for above installment, send or bring their scrip certificates, in order that the payment of second installment may be indorsed thereupon. By order of the Board. JOHN T. SHELTON, Treasurer.

UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD OFFICE, LAND DEPARTMENT, SEARS BUILDING, BOSTON.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE received until noon, MONDAY, Dec. 5, for the sale of $50,000 of the Land Bonds of said company, to the undersigned Trustees, in accordance with the provisions of the indenture of mortgage of April 16, 1867. The bids will be opened at the office of the company in Boston on Tuesday, Dec. 6, and the accepted bids declared. Signed, JOHN DUFF, C. H. McCORMICK, } Trustees.

OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD COMPANY, CHICAGO, Ill., Dec. 1, 1870.

IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE CIRcular of the 23d November, issued to the stockholders of this Company, the transfer-books will be closed on the 15th, and reopened on the 25th inst.
W. M. LARRABEE, Secretary and Treasurer.

MONEY TO LOAN ON DESIRABLE IMproved and unimproved City, and Brooklyn improved real estate; mortgages promptly cashed; principals only dealt with.
WM. SINCLAIR, JR., & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

LOST—FIVE GOLD COUPONS, DUE DEC. 1, 1870, St. Louis and Iron Mountain Railroad, (Arkansas Branch,) Nos. 754, 755, 756, 757 and 758. Payment has been stopped.
D. D. PARMLY, No. 120 Broadway.

$70,000 BELONGING TO AN ESTATE to loan on improved City property; will divide into suitable amounts. Apply to JAMES R. GIBSON, JR., No. 77 Cedar-st., or to J. E. WILLIAMS, No. 270 West 24th-st.

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO.
BANKERS,
16 and 18 Nassau-st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION
RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.
MAKING LIBERAL ADVANCES.
INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURG RAILROAD COMPANY, OFFICE OF SECRETARY AND TREASURER, CLEVELAND, Ohio, Nov. 25, 1870.

ANNUAL MEETING.—THE ANNUAL meeting of the stockholders of the Cleveland and Pittsburg Railroad, for the election of Directors for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before them, will be held at the office of the Company in Cleveland, Ohio, at 10 o'clock A. M. on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 4, 1871.

The transfer-books will be closed on SATURDAY, Dec. 3, 1870, and reopened on THURSDAY, Jan. 5, 1871.
G. A. INGERSOLL, Secretary.

AN ELECTION FOR FIVE TRUSTEES OF The Green-Wood Cemetery, will be held at the office of the Cemetery, No. 30 Broadway, New-York, on MONDAY, the 5th day of December next, between the hours of 12 o'clock, noon, and 1 o'clock P. M.
J. A. PERRY, Secretary.

SAVINGS BANKS.

NATIONAL SAVINGS BANK,
(Established by the Government of the United States,)
NO. 185 BLEECKER-ST.,
Between Sullivan and Macdougal sts.
FINANCE COMMITTEE:
HENRY D. COOKE, (of Jay Cooke & Co.,) Chairman.
W. S. HUNTINGTON, First National Bank, Washington, D. C.
J. M. BRODHEAD, Second Controller of the United States Treasury.
LEWIS CLEPHANE, Internal Revenue Department.
L. R. TUTTLE, Assistant Treasurer of the United States.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST
PAID ON ANY SUM FROM $5 TO $1,000,000.

Interest payable or compounded three times in each year. Married women and children have exclusive control over their money deposited in the National Savings Bank. Deposits can be sent by express.

GOLD DEPOSITS received and interest allowed at six per Cent. per annum every four months, or Four per Cent. every thirty days. Gold interest-bearing Certificates issued, payable on demand.

SPECIAL DEPOSITS RECEIVED AND INTEREST ALLOWED FROM DATE OF EACH DEPOSIT.

Interest payable or compounded three times in each year, or every thirty days, as depositors prefer. All accounts strictly private and confidential. All deposits payable on demand with interest due.
JOHN J. ZUILLE, Cashier.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK.
Nos. 396 and 398 Canal-st., corner Laight-st.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ON $5 TO $5,000.
ASSETS, $8,012,469 76.
N. J. HAINES, W. S. WHITLOCK, Vice-Presidents. JOHN McLEAN, President. G. S. CHAPIN, Treasurer. T. S. ARMOUR, Secretary.

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK,
Corner of 3d-av. and 26th-st.
Open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings, from 6 to 8 o'clock. Six per cent. interest paid on all sums from $1 to $5,000.

DIVIDENDS.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY, OFFICE NO. 227 SOUTH 4TH-ST., PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 30, 1870.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

The transfer-books of this Company will be closed on WEDNESDAY, the 14th of December next, and reopened on TUESDAY, the 10th of January, 1871.

A Dividend of Five per Cent. has been declared on the Preferred and Common Stock, clear of State tax, payable in cash on the 27th of December next to the holders thereof, as they shall stand registered on the books of the Company at the close of business on the 14th of December. All payable at this office.

All orders for dividends must be witnessed and stamped. S. BRADFORD, Treasurer.

BREVOORT INSURANCE COMPANY.
DIVIDEND NOTICE.
The undersigned will pay stockholders the only and final dividend of the assets of said Company on presentation of certificates, by holders thereof, at his office,
No. 169 South-st., from 10 to 1 o'clock.
WM. K. HINMAN, Receiver.

OFFICE CHICAGO AND NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY, No. 52 Wall-st., NEW-YORK, Nov. 28, 1870.

A DIVIDEND HAS BEEN DECLARED on the capital stock of this Company, Five (5) per Cent. on the common stock, and Five (5) per Cent. on the preferred stock, both free of Government tax, payable, on and after the 30th day of December next, to the stockholders, as shown by the books of the Company, on the 10th day of December next.

The transfer-books of the preferred and common stocks will be closed on SATURDAY, Dec. 10, 1870, at 3 P. M., and reopened on SATURDAY, Dec. 31, 1870, at 10 o'clock A. M.
A. L. PRITCHARD, Treasurer.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 30, 1870.

THE COUPONS DUE DEC. 1 OF THE First Mortgage Bonds of the Dunkirk, Warren and Pittsburg Railway Company, will be paid by the Union Trust Company at their office corner of Broadway and Rector-st., on presentation.
S. M. NEWTON,
Chairman Executive Committee,
Dunkirk, Warren and Pittsburg Railway Company.

OFFICE OF KANSAS PACIFIC RAILWAY CO., ST. LOUIS, Nov. 26, 1870.

THE COUPONS ON THE UNION PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY Eastern Division Six per Cent. Gold bonds, due Dec. 1, 1870, will be paid on and after that date at the banking-house of Messrs. Dabney, Morgan & Co., No. 53 Exchange-place, New-York. C. S. GREELEY, Treasurer.

GAS FIXTURES, &C.

FINE CHANDELIERS
AND
GAS-FIXTURES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, AT LOW PRICES,
IN MOST COMPLETE AND VARIED ASSORTMENT, IN GILT, CRYSTAL, REAL BRONZE, IMITATION BRONZE, and all desirable colors,
OF DESIGNS UNEQUALED IN EXCELLENCE,
Appropriate for
DWELLINGS, HOTELS, STORES, HALLS, CHURCHES, &c.
ALSO, GILT, BRONZE AND MARBLE CLOCKS.
These movements strike the hours and half hours; have the low tick and pleasant strike of the best French clocks, and as time-keepers are warranted equal to the best, and much superior to the ordinary imported clocks.
MITCHELL, VANCE & CO.,
Manufacturers.
SALES-ROOMS, NO. 597 BROADWAY,
near Houston-st.
Manufactory, 24th-st. and 10th-av., New-York City.

AUCTION SALES.

LEAVITT, STREBEIGH & Co., Auctioneers.

MEDICAL BOOKS AT AUCTION.—Clinton Hall Book Sale-rooms and Art Galleries—LEAVITT STREBEIGH & CO., Auctioneers.—TUESDAY EVENING, Dec. 6, at 7½ o'clock, sale of a large assortment of Medical Books, including many rare and valuable works. Catalogues ready Wednesday, Dec. 7, and following evenings at 7½ o'clock. Sale of a very interesting collection of books, comprising rare early Quaker tracts, Revolutionary and other unique historical documents, voyages, &c. Catalogues ready.

MARBLE MANTELS.

MARBLE AND MARBLEIZED MANTELS of the latest imported patterns. Monuments, at reduced prices. A. KLABER, Steam Marble Works, No. 134 East 18th-st., near 3d-av., N. Y.

MARBLEIZED SLATE MANTELS.—Rich and elegant designs, from $18, $22, $25 up to $250. T. B. STEWART & CO.,
No. 605 6th-av., between 35th and 36th sts.

MEDICAL

DR. R. CORBETT, MEMBER OF the N. Y. University Medical College, and R. C. Surgeons, London, can be consulted privately on certain diseases. A practice of 24 years, 20 of which have been a specialty, enables him to make speedy and permanent cures or no charge. Office 23 Centre-st., near Chambers. A private entrance at 6 City Hall-place.

DENTISTRY.

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION originated the anaesthetic use of nitrous oxide gas, administer it in the most approved manner, do nothing but extract teeth, and they certainly do that without pain, as 39,000 patients testify. See their signatures at the office No. 19 Cooper Institute.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—ON TUESDAY, BETWEEN 11 AND 12, a GOLD WATCH with gold face. If returned to No. 47 West 20th-st., a suitable reward will be given.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE—A BRIGHT BAY HORSE, SIXteen hands high; kind in all harness. Inquire of JAMES M. EDGAR, No. 365 West 19th-st.

FURNITURE.

FURNITURE TAKEN ON STORAGE in the lofts No. 18 4th-av. Apply on the premises to CONKLING & BAYLES.

STATIONERY.

SLOTE & JANES, STATIONERS, printers, and blank-book manufacturers, No. 93 Fulton-st. Blank books made to any pattern.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A COOK'S SITUATION BY AN excellent woman, and first-class cook; French and English; country or City; meats, game, bone, lard, soups of all kinds, pastry, creams, jellies, side-dishes, &c.; excellent baker; best City references. Call at No. 335 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG woman as seamstress and to assist with chamber-work, or taking care of children; first-class operator on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; best City reference. Can be seen at No. 163 East 33d-st., between Lexington and 3d avs.

WANTED—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, BY A respectable and trustworthy woman, a situation as cook; is an excellent bread and biscuit maker; best City reference. Call or address, for two days, at 213 West 40th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., first floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable young woman as chamber-maid and do fine washing, or as laundress; can give the best City reference. Call for two days at No. 298 8th-av., entrance in 30th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPEtent German girl for general housework, or as cook, washer and ironer; is willing and obliging; best of City references. Call at No. 303 Bowery, entrance on 1st-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-class laundress; understands fluting and all kinds of fineries; best City reference. Call for two days in the front basement No. 14 Gay-st., between Waverley-place and Christopher-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTant woman as first-class cook; understands her business thoroughly; will assist with the washing; is willing and obliging; good reference. Call at No. 391 8th-av., between 29th and 30th sts.

WANTED—BY A VERY RESPECTFUL and efficient Protestant woman about thirty, a situation as seamstress, or nurse and seamstress; she is an excellent seamstress; cuts, fits and operates on machines; country or City. Apply at 335 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTant young woman as seamstress and dressmaker; can cut, fit and operate on any machine; do all kinds of family sewing; understands dressing hair; has unexceptionable City references. Apply at No. 340 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS LAUNDRESS, or chamber-maid and laundress, by a first-class woman, and an excellent laundress; does French fluting and all kinds of fine washing, &c., in very best manner; very best City references. Call at 335 4th-av.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG PROTESTANT girl, a situation as waitress in a private family; would assist with the chamber-work; best of City reference. Call at No. 233 3d-av., near 23d-st., in the fancy-store.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPEtent young woman as first-class waitress, who thoroughly understands the business and has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 121 West 37th-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG PERSON, A SITuation as nurse in a good family, where trustworthiness and neatness would be appreciated; no objection to the country; good City reference from last employer. Apply or address 202 36th-st., 3d-av.

WANTED—A COOK'S SITUATION BY A young, tidy woman; would have no objections to do coarse washing in a small private family; unquestionable references. Apply at the French office, No. 405 5th-av.

WANTED—A WAITRESS' SITUATION by a young, tidy girl, understanding her business to perfection; best City references. Apply at the French office, No. 405 5th-av., corner 37th-st.

WANTED—BY A GERMAN YOUNG woman a situation as lady's maid and seamstress; is a good seamstress; can dress hair nicely; operates on machine; speaks French and English well; best City reference. Apply at No. 335 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable girl as nurse and chamber-maid, or chamber-maid and waitress; one year's good City references. Address M. H., No. 110 Monroe-st.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS COOK'S SITUation by a respectable woman, highly recommended as to honesty, neatness and efficiency. Apply at the French office, No. 405 5th-av., corner of 37th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTant girl as nurse, or seamstress and nurse; understands her business perfectly; has good City references; no objection to country. Apply at 340 4th-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl, a situation as chamber-maid and waitress, and assist with washing and ironing. Call at No. 226 East 35th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESpectable woman as first-class cook in a private family; best City reference. Call for two days at No. 124 West 33d-st.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED LAUNdress, family washing to do at her own home; understands all kinds of fine washing and fluting. Call or address No. 228 7th-av., near 23d-st.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT WOMAN wants a cook's situation in a small private family; will assist in the washing and ironing. Inquire for two days at her present employer's, 112 East 19th-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL, A SITUAtion as waitress; will assist in chamber-work or washing; best City reference. Call at No. 100 West 27th-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUAtion as cook; best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 139 East 16th-st.

WANTED—BY A DRESS-MAKER, A SITUAtion to go out by the day in first-class families. Address L. B., Box No. 101 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG AMERICAN girl, with a child three months old, a situation as wet nurse. Apply at No. 340 4th-av.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO REspectable girls, sisters, lately arrived from England; willing to make themselves generally useful in some genteel family; good references. Call at No. 1,190 Broadway.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT LAUNdress, some ladies', gentlemen's or families' washing, by the month or dozen; terms reasonable. Mrs. SMITH, No. 344 West 38th-st., second floor, back room.

WANTED—BY A GOOD GERMAN WOMAN, a situation to do general house-work; is willing and obliging. Call at M. HILD'S, No. 127 Norfolk-st.

THE NEW LABOR EXCHANGE, Stuyvesant and 9th sts., is conducted under new and approved regulations, and affords superior facilities to employers of obtaining the best of female help, either Catholic or Protestant, English, Irish, German, Swiss or colored; also, coachmen and waiting men. Office fee, for City, 25 cents; country, 50 cents. Friends will confer a favor by recommending only honest, temperate, industrious and deserving girls and good employers to these rooms.

EMPLOYMENT AND INDEMNITY COMPANY, No. 4 Union-square, next to East 14th-st.—Incorporated by special act of the Legislature to furnish families, hotels, merchants, &c., with reliable and honest help.

EMPLOYERS WANTING FIRST-CLASS colored servants, male and female, to fill every capacity, should call immediately at SIMM'S Select Agency, No. 451 6th-av., between 32d and 33d sts.

AT BEDELL'S, NO. 340 4TH-AV., CORNER 25th-st., will be found a few select servants for gentlemen's families, Protestant and Catholic, for City and country.

ATTENTION.—LADIES IN WANT OF first-class German, French, Irish, and American help can be suited at No. 128 6th-av., near 10th-st.

MALES.

WANTED—BY A COLORED MAN, A SITUAtion in the City or country, as coachman or gardener, or would work on a farm; is a good cook, and willing to make himself generally useful. Apply at Plimpton's Building, 9th and Stuyvesant sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FRENCHman as first-class waiter in a private family; has the best of City reference. Call or address for two days M. G., No. 242 6th-av., boot-store, between 15th and 16th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom by a Protestant man; has first-class references; will be found obliging. Address E. C. B., Box No. 200 *Times* Office, for two days.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION, by a Protestant single man who has a thorough knowledge of his business; first-class City reference. Address F. S., Box No. 191 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom by a single man; understands his business well; can produce the best of City reference to that effect. Address J. D., Box No. 192 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER IN a private family by an experienced, well-recommended young man. Address WAITER, No. 125 West 24th-st., Room No. 3.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GROOM OR coachman by a man who can come well recommended from his present employer. Address JOHN LOCHRIN, Box No. 204 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG FRENCHMAN, A situation as waiter; is well acquainted with his native language, and could give instruction in it if desired. Apply at No. 340 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER IN a private family; six months in his last and two years in the previous situation; has City reference. Address WAITER, No. 227 3d-av.

WANTED—A GENTLEMAN CLOSING HIS establishment for the Winter is desirous of procuring a place for his thoroughly competent coachman. Address F. R. BUTLER, No. 56 Wall-st.

FRENCH ADVERTISEMENTS.

UNE CUISINIERE.—FRANCAISE, JEUNE et bien disposée, nouvellement arrivée, désirerait entrer dans une famille privée pour faire la cuisine, bourgeoise. S'adresser au bureau Francais, No. 405 5me-av., au coin de la 37me-rue.

UNE BONNE D'ENFANTS FRANCAISE, jeune et bien recommandée, désirerait entrer dans une famille, pour y prendre soin d'un ou deux enfants et coudre. S'adresser au Bureau Francais, No. 405 5me-av.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A FRENCH PROTESTANT AS chamber-maid and assist with grown children; must be a good sewer; wages $12. Apply for two days, with reference, to No. 43 East 33d-st., between 9 and 1 o'clock.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS COOK IN A private family; must be a good baker, with the best of City references. Apply from 9 till 1 for two days at No. 19 West 16th-st.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS, with City reference. Apply at No. 8 West 32d-st., between 10 and 12 o'clock.

BOY WANTED—IN A COMMISSION house; must live with his parents and be well recommended. Address Post-office Box No. 3,977.

WANTED—TWO GIRLS TO OPERATE ON Singer's machines. Apply at No. 172 2d st.

SHIPPING.

THE ANCHOR LINE OF STEAMERS
Sail every SATURDAY and alternate WEDNESDAY to and from Glasgow and Derry. Passengers booked and forwarded to and from all railway stations in Great Britain, Ireland, Germany, Norway, Sweden or Denmark, to America, as safely, speedily, comfortably and cheaply as by any other route or line.

"EXPRESS" STEAMERS. | "EXTRA" STEAMERS.
India.......Sat., Dec. 10 | Iowa.......Wed., Dec. 21
Columbia.....Sat., Dec. 17 | Tyrian.......Wed., Dec. 28
Europa.......Sat., Dec. 24 | Britannia...Wed., Jan. 11
Caledonia....Sat., Dec. 31 | Iowa.......Wed., Jan. 25
Anglia.......Sat., Jan. 7 | Tyrian.......Wed., Feb. 8
Australia....Sat., Jan. 14 | Britannia..Wed., Feb. 22
and every SATURDAY and alternate WEDNESDAY thereafter, from Pier No. 20 North River, New-York, at noon.
RATES OF PASSAGE, PAYABLE IN CURRENCY, TO LIVERPOOL, GLASGOW, OR DERRY:
First Cabin $65 and $75, according to location.
Cabin excursion tickets, good for 12 months securing best accommodations, $130.
Intermediate, $33; Steerage, $28.
Certificates, at REDUCED RATES, can be bought here by those wishing to send for their friends.
Drafts issued, payable on presentation.
Apply at the Company's offices to
HENDERSON BROTHERS, No. 7 Bowling-green.

CUNARD LINE.
THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAM-SHIPS, BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.
China, Wednesday, Dec. 7 | Tripoli, Thursday, Dec. 22
Siberia, Thursday, Dec. 8 | Russia, Wednes., Dec. 28
Abyssinia, Weds., Dec. 14 | Palmyra, Thurs., Dec. 29
Aleppo, Thursday, Dec. 15 | Parthia, Wednes., Jan. 4
Batavia, Wednes., Dec. 21 | Samaria, Thursday, Jan. 5
RATES OF PASSAGE.
By the Wednesday steamers, not carrying Steerage:
First Cabin, $130, gold. Second Cabin, $80, gold.
First Cabin to Paris.....................$145, gold.
By the Thursday steamers:
First Cabin, $80, gold. Steerage, $30, currency.
Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown and all parts of Europe at lowest rates.
Through Bills of Lading given for Belfast, Glasgow, Havre, Antwerp and other ports on the Continent, and for Mediterranean ports.
For freight and cabin passage apply at the Company's Office, No. 4 Bowling-green.
For steerage passage at No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building. CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

FOR LIVERPOOL,
(VIA QUEENSTOWN,)
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.
THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class full-power iron-screw steam-ships from PIER NO. 46 NORTH RIVER, EVERY WEDNESDAY as follows:
NEBRASKA, Capt. GUARD......Dec. 3, at 1½ P. M.
MANHATTAN, Capt. FORSYTH..Dec. 7, at 3 P. M.
MINNESOTA, Capt. T. W. FREEMAN, Dec. 14, at 10½ A. M.
IDAHO, Capt. PRICE..............Dec. 21, at 3 P. M.
NEVADA, Capt. GREEN...........Dec. 28, at 10½ A. M.
COLORADO, Capt. T. F. FREEMAN. Jan. 4, at ——
WISCONSIN, Capt. WILLIAMS...Jan. 11, at ——
Cabin passage, $80, gold.
Steerage passage, (Office No. 29 Broadway,) $30, currency.
For freight or cabin passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 63 Wall-st.

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.—Inman Line of Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:
CITY OF WASHINGTON, Saturday, Dec. 10, 2 P. M.
CITY OF BALTIMORE, (via Halifax,) Tuesday, Dec. 13, 9 A. M.
CITY OF PARIS..........Saturday, Dec. 17, 1 P. M.
CITY OF LONDON.........Saturday, Dec. 24, 7 A. M.
And each succeeding SATURDAY and alternate TUESDAY, from Pier No. 45, North River.
RATES OF PASSAGE.
1st Cabin..........$75 gold | Steerage.....$30 currency
Passengers also forwarded to Antwerp, Rotterdam, Sweden, Norway, and Denmark, &c., at reduced rates.
Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.
For further information apply at the Company's Office. JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

NATIONAL LINE.
STEAM TO LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN, From Pier No. 47 North River
FRANCE, THOMPSON, Saturday, Dec. 10, at 7 A. M.
ITALY, GROGAN, Saturday, Dec. 17, at 12 M.
Passage to Liverpool or Queenstown: Cabin, $75 and $65, currency; steerage, $28 currency.
Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool, Queenstown, Londonderry and Glasgow, $32 currency.
For further particulars apply at the Company's office, No. 69 Broadway.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.
THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.
PEREIRE........DAURE.......SATURDAY, Dec. 10
LAFAYETTE......ROUSSEAU...SATURDAY, Dec. 24
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY'S
THROUGH LINE TO
CALIFORNIA AND CHINA.
FREIGHT AND PASSAGE GREATLY REDUCED.
Through rates, New-York to San Francisco:
First Class. Steerage.
$125 to $170. $60.
according to the location of berth.
These rates include berths, board and all necessaries for the trip.
Steamers of the above line leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock noon
ON 4TH AND 20TH OF EACH MONTH,
except when those days fall on Sunday, then the day previous.
One hundred pounds of baggage free to each adult. Medicine and attendance free.
DEC. 20, HENRY CHAUNCEY, Capt. GRAY, connecting with SACRAMENTO, Capt. FARNSWORTH.
Departure of 20th every month will touch at San Jose Guatemala.
Steamer JAPAN will leave San Francisco Dec. 31, 1870, for China and Japan.
All freight for San Francisco will go fast, and be received until 4 P. M. Monday, Dec. 19.
Freight for Central American and South Pacific ports will be received until 4 P. M. on Saturday, Dec. 17, only. All the usual facilities afforded shippers in collecting inland charges, &c.
For freight or passage tickets, and all further information, apply at the office, Pier No. 42 North River.
F. R. BABY, Agent.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.
UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.
REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 23d of every month:
NORTH AMERICA, Capt. G. B. SLOCUM, Dec. 23.
MERRIMACK, Capt. WIER, Jan. 23.
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. E. L. TINKLEPAUGH, Feb. 23.
These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

U. S. MAIL TO HAVANA.
ATLANTIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY, sailing regularly every THURSDAY at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.
MORRO CASTLE, Capt. R. ADAMS...........Dec. 8
COLUMBIA, Capt. E. VAN SICE, (via Nassau,) Dec. 15
MISSOURI, Capt. J. B. EDWARDS...........Dec. 22
For freight or passage apply to
A. W. DIMOCK, President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

HAVANA, SISAL AND VERA CRUZ.—New-York and Mexican Mail Steam-ship Line, leaving Pier No. 17 East River, at 3 P. M.
CLEOPATRA, Phillips..................Friday, Dec. 9.
CITY OF MERIDA, Deaken..........Monday, Dec. 19.
CLEOPATRA, Phillips..............Thursday, Dec. 29.
CITY OF MEXICO, Timmerman.....Saturday, Jan. 7.
For freight or passage apply to
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.
Cleopatra goes to Havana only; takes no passengers.

FOR NASSAU, N. P.,
CARRYING THE ROYAL MAILS.
Atlantic Mail Steam-ship Company's steamer COLUMBIA, Capt. E. VAN SICE, will sail Dec. 15, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 4 North River.
For freight or passage apply to
A. W. DIMOCK, President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.,
THE FLORIDA PORTS, AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.
GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.
CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.
FOUR STEAMERS A WEEK,
TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS AND SATURDAYS.
THE STEAM-SHIPS
VIRGO, Capt. BULKLEY, TUESDAY, Dec. 6, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents, Nos. 61 and 62 South-st.
HERMAN LIVINGSTON, Capt. CHEESEMAN, THURSDAY, Dec. 8, from Pier No. 36 North River, at 3 P. M. LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents, No. 88 Liberty-st.
SAN SALVADOR, Capt. NICKERSON, SATURDAY, Dec. 10, from Pier No. 8 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green.
MONTGOMERY, Capt. FAIRCLOTH, SATURDAY, Dec. 10, from Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 P. M.
R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 93 West-st.
Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.
Superior accommodations for passengers.
Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Freight line.
Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.
C. D. OWENS, Agent, A. & G. R. R., No. 229 Broadway. | GEORGE YONGE, Agent C. R. R., No. 409 Broadway.

DELAWARE AND NEW-YORK S. S. CO., Pier No. 21 N. R.—The steamer *W. W. Coit* will leave for Lewes, Del., Monday and Thursday, at 4 P. M., taking freight for all points on the Junction and Breakwater and Delaware Railroads. Returning, leave Lewes Wednesdays and Saturdays at 4 P. M.
For freight and passage apply at office on pier.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.
Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one; their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting passports, examination and conveyance of baggage; in securing the best accommodations, in protecting the traveler from imposition, and an infinity of annoyances to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 3 Rue d'Alger, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, No. 205 Broadway.

SHIPPING.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
Old line, low freight.
The well-known first-class side-wheel steam-ship DE SOTO,
THOS. S. MORTON, Commander,
will leave Pier No. 20 North River on SATURDAY, Dec. 10, at 3 P. M. Freight taken for Mobile, Galveston, Lavacca, Indianola, and all points on the Mississippi and Ohio Rivers, to be reshipped at New-Orleans.
For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 88 Liberty-st.
Steamship LODONA will follow from Pier No. 20 East River, on SATURDAY, Dec. 17.
P. H. MALLORY & CO., No. 153 Maiden-lane.

DRY GOODS.

VELVETEENS
AND
VELVETS
FROM AUCTION,
25 TO 30 PER CENT. LESS THAN FORMER PRICES.
The most complete stock of blacks and colors to be found in the City.
W. K. PEYTON'S,
NOS. 272 AND 274 BOWERY.

GREAT BARGAINS.
FROM AUCTION.
IN
SILKS, SATINS,
SILK VELVETS,
VELVETEENS,
SHAWLS AND DRESS GOODS.
PRICES FROM 25 TO 50 PER CENT. LOWER THAN THIRTY DAYS AGO.
WE ARE ALSO OFFERING AT
GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.
OUR SPLENDID STOCK OF LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S
READY-MADE SUITS,
BLANKETS,
FLANNELS,
LINENS,
HOSIERY,
GLOVES,
AND
HOUSEKEEPING GOODS
GENERALLY.
W. K. PEYTON,
NOS. 272 AND 274 BOWERY.

AT KINZEY'S,
GREAT ATTRACTIONS
FOR THE HOLIDAYS.
$100,000 WORTH OF GOODS
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION FOR
HOLIDAY TRADE.
EMBROIDERIES AND LACES.
WORKED MUSLIN SETS, 25c., 40c., 50c., 75c., 88c.
CHEMISETTES SETS, WORKED, 50c., 75c., 90c., $1.
WORKED CUFF SETS, 50c., 75c., 88c., $1.
WORKED SLEEVE SETS, $1, $1 25, $1 50, $1 75.
VALENCIENNES LACE SETS, 75c., $1, $1 25.
LINEN-WORKED SETS, 50c., 75c., 90c., $1, $1 25.
WORKED MUSLIN COLLARS, 25c., 31c., 40c., 50c.
WORKED LINEN COLLARS, 25c., 31c., 40c., 50c.
VALENCIENNES LACE COLLARS, 25c., 31c., 40c., 50c.
REAL LACE COLLARS, 25c., 50c., 75c., $1, $1 25.
LINEN COLLARS, 3c., 5c., 10c., 12c., 15c.
WORKED MUSLIN CHEMISETTES, 25c., 50c., 75c.
HANDKERCHIEF DEPARTMENT.
FINE WORKED HANDKERCHIEFS, 15c., 20c., 25c., 31c., 40c.
HEMSTITCH, WORKED NAMES, 75c.
HEMSTITCH, WORKED INITIALS, 20c., 25c.
HEMSTITCH, VERY FINE WORK, 31c., 40c., 50c.
PLAIN HEMSTITCHED, 8c., 10c., 12c., 15c., 18c., 20c.
LINEN, TAPE BORDERED, 7c., 8c., 9c., 10c., 12c., 14c.
LACE HANDKERCHIEFS, 25c., 50c., 75c., $1, $1 25.
GENTS' HEMMED, 12½c., 15c., 20c., 25c., 31c.
GENTS' COLORED BORDERS, 18c., 20c., 25c., 31c.
GENTS' HEMSTITCH, 25c., 31c., 40c., 50c.
RIBBONS
AND
MILLINERY GOODS.
LOTS OF RIBBONS, 5c. to 25c. yard.
SASH RIBBONS, 25c. to $1 yard.
BLACK SASH RIBBONS, 25c. to $1.
FANCY AND OSTRICH FEATHERS.
ROUND HATS, 25c. to $1.
FRENCH FLOWERS, CLOSING OUT CHEAP.
VELVETS, PLUSHES, VELVETEENS, &c.
VELVETEENS CLOSING 31c., 50c., 60c., 75c.
SILK BONNET VELVETS, $1 to $2 50 yard.
COLORED AND BLACK SILK TRIMMING VELVETS, 25c. piece up.
SILK TRIMMINGS, 25c. to $1 piece.
FANCY VELVET TRIMMINGS, 25c. to $3 piece.
HOSIERY AND GLOVES.
HEAVY FLEECED HOSE, 20c., 25c. pair.
FULL REGULAR-MADE HOSE, 25c. pair.
HEAVY THREE-THREAD HOSE, 12½c., 15c. pair.
2,500 PAIRS KID GLOVES, 50c. and 75c. pair.
3,000 PAIRS KID GLOVES, 88c., 98c., $1 pair.
LINED WINTER GLOVES, 25c., 31c., 40c. a pair.
1,500 WORKED WORSTED SLIPPER PATTERNS, 50c., $1 50.
ZEPHYR WORSTEDS, 10c. OUNCE.
FANCY GOODS DEPARTMENT.
JET AND FANCY NECKLACES, 25c. to $3.
JET SETS, 25c., 31c., 40c., 50c., 75c., 85c., $1.
FINE GILT SETS, 25c., 50c., 75c., $1, $1 25.
CORALINE SETS, 50c., 75c., $1, $1 25, $1 50.
GILT AND JET SETS, 25c., 50c., 75c., $1.
GILT AND STEEL SETS, 25c., 50c., 75c., $1.
JET AND STEEL SETS, 25c., 50c., 75c., $1.
FANCY ROMAN SETS, 50c., 75c., $1.
FANCY AND PEARL SLEEVE BUTTONS, 10c., up.
JET BRACELETS, 25c., 31c., 40c., 50c., 75c.
GILT AND JET LOCKETS AND CROSSES.
JET AND FANCY HAIRPINS.
PORTMONNAIES AND BAGS, 10c. to $2.
THE ENTIRE UPPER PART
OF BUILDING OPEN THIS
WEEK WITH HOLIDAY GOODS.
WAX CRYING DOLLS FROM 10c. to $5.
LARGEST WAX DOLLS IN THE CITY, $1.
CHINA TEA SETS, 25c. to $3.
WORK-BOXES, WRITING-DESKS,
GLOVE-BOXES, WATCH-CASES,
COLLAR-BOXES, JEWEL-CASES,
CANDY-BOXES, TOBACCO-CASES,
SURPRISE-BOXES, CHINA VASES,
HANDKERCHIEF-BOXES, PARIAN FIGURES,
PERFUMERY-BOXES, CARD-RECEIVERS,
FANCY MECHANICAL TOYS, NEW STYLES.
FAIRS AND SCHOOLS SUPPLIED.
BOXES OF PAINTS, GROCERY-STORES,
BOXES OF FARMS, LIVERY-STABLES,
BOXES OF VILLAGES, BUTCHER-SHOPS,
BOXES OF SOLDIERS, HORSES AND CARRIAGES,
BOXES OF MENAGERIES, ANIMALS OF ALL KINDS,
BOXES OF TOOLS, WASHSTANDS,
BOXES OF GAMES, PIANOS, &c., &c.
WE SHALL BE OPENING NEW GOODS EVERY DAY THIS WEEK FROM THE CUSTOM-HOUSE.
WE SHALL ARRANGE IN DEPARTMENTS EVERYTHING OF A PRICE. IN OUR 25c. DEPARTMENT WILL BE FOUND TEA SETS, FANCY BOXES, PARIAN FIGURES, JEWEL-CASES, MATCH-BOXES, BOXES OF TOYS, ANIMALS, MOVING HEADS, &c., &c. OUR NEXT DEPARTMENTS WILL BE 50c., 75c. AND $1.
WILLIAM KINZEY,
NO. 691 BROADWAY,
BETWEEN 4TH AND AMITY STS.

LACES AND EMBROIDERIES.
EXTREMELY LOW PRICES.
EVERYTHING REDUCED TO GOLD COST.
Black Thread, Guipure, French Laces.
Real Point, Point Applique, Dutchess Laces.
1,000 pieces Real Valenciennes Laces, very cheap.
Real Lace Collars, Sleeves, Chemisettes, Collarettes.
Handkerchiefs, Barbes, Coiffures, &c.
Real Lace Capes, Points, Sacques, Parasol Covers.
Lace Flouncings, Over-dresses, &c.
Embroidered and Hemstich Linen Handkerchiefs.
Breakfast and Traveling Sets, new styles.
Hamburg Edgings, Insertions, Guipure Bands.
Kid Gloves, one button, $1; two buttons, $1 25.
All are the newest patterns, and imported for best City trade, and at remarkably reasonable prices.
BENNETT WILLIAMS, No. 773 Broadway.

A. T. STEWART & CO.,
HAVING DECIDED TO OPEN A NEW SILK DEPARTMENT ON THE 4TH-AV. SIDE OF THEIR RETAIL ESTABLISHMENT, REQUIRE TEN SALESMEN, WHO ARE EXPERTS IN SILKS. APPLY, WITH REFERENCES, BROADWAY, 4TH-AV., 9TH AND 10TH STS.

DRESS AND CLOAK MAKING IN all its branches and styles, promptly attended to, on reasonable terms, at WATSON & O'LEARY'S, No. 823 Broadway, one door from 12th-st.

DRY GOODS.

LORD & TAYLOR
Having removed to their new store,
BROADWAY,
CORNER OF 20TH-ST.,
Beg to announce that on
MONDAY, DEC. 5,
They will offer at retail large lines of
BLACK AND FANCY SILKS,
VELVETS, LACES,
AND
WINTER DRESS GOODS,
Imported especially for first-class City trade, at very
ATTRACTIVE PRICES.

AT E. RIDLEY'S & SON,
GRAND-ST., NEW-YORK.
EVERY DEPARTMENT CROWDED WITH NEW GOODS.
SASH RIBBONS 6 and 7 inches wide, 50c., 65c., 75c. and 95c. per yard.
6, 7 and 8 inches wide GROS GRAIN, 75c., 88c., $1 and $1 10, all silk.
Hundreds of five and six dollar SCARFS and SASHES, clearing at $3 50 and $3 75 each.
Lines of Bonnet Ribbons 10c., 15c., 25c., 31c. up, half price.
EXAMINE
OUR SILK BONNET VELVETS.
OUR MANTILLA LYONS VELVETS,
OUR VELVETEENS.
ALSO FIFTY PIECES
SHADED SILK VELVETS,
22 inches wide, $1 50 per yard, cost over $3, gold, to land.
IMPORTED FEATHERS,
PLUMES AND FLOWERS.
Satins 75c., 88c., $1, $1 25 and $1 50 per yard.
DRESS TRIMMINGS.
BROWN SILK-RIB VELVETS, EVERY WIDTH.
ALSO EVERY OTHER COLOR.
GIMPS, LOOPS, SILK AND JET BUTTONS FOR CLOAKS.
LACES.
TIDIES, IMITATION AND REAL VALENCIENNES AND APPLIQUE HANDKERCHIEFS AND UNDER-SLEEVES.
FINE LINE OF LACE AND EMBROIDERED POMPADOURS, COLLARS AND SETS.
YANKEE NOTIONS.
ENGLISH AND FRENCH JEWELRY, SKIRTS, CORSETS, 50c., 75c. FRENCH, 85c., $1, $1 25. BARGAINS.
SPECIALTIES.
LEATHER SATCHELS, 75c., $1, $1 20 and $1 60.
PERFUMERY, 6c., 8c., 10c., 12c., 15c.; best, 25c.
HAIR OILS, BRUSHES, TOILET ARTICLES, NECK-CHAINS, POCKET-BOOKS, EMBROIDERED SLIPPERS, 75c. up.
ALSO, CHINA, FANCY AND HAIR GOODS, CHEAPEST THIS SEASON.
NEW TOYS
AND DOLLS, HALF PRICE.
KID GLOVES
AT 50c., AT 75c., FROM AUCTION.
NO ADVANCE IN PRICE YET.
The best dollar glove in the world; colors unique; every pair warranted. Also, Perinot's, one and two buttons.
EDWARD RIDLEY'S & SON,
Nos. 309, 311, 311½ Grand, Nos. 66, 68 and 70 Allen-st., Fifth block east from the Bowery.

AT E. RIDLEY'S & SON,
GRAND-ST., NEW-YORK.
LOOK AT HOSIERY.
GENTS' SHIRTS AND DRAWERS, 50 CENTS UP.
LADIES' MERINO VESTS, 50c., 62c., 75c. AND $1. BARGAINS.
REGULAR-MADE HOSE, 22 cents pair.
SEVERAL HUNDRED DOZENS WINTER GLOVES, half price.
EXAMINE OUR 25 CENT WOOLEN GLOVE.
LADIES' AND GENTS' SCARFS, TIES AND HANDKERCHIEFS, cheap.
KNITTED AND WOVEN WOOLEN GOODS IN NUBIAS, JACKETS, SHAWLS, HOODS, SONTAGS.
ALSO, GENTS' AND BOYS' CARDIGAN JACKETS, BARGAINS.
E. RIDLEY'S & SON,
Nos. 309, 311, 311½ Grand, and 66, 68 and 70 Allen-st.

AT E. RIDLEY'S & SON,
OVER FIFTY THOUSAND NEW
HATS AND BONNETS,
TRIMMED AND UNTRIMMED,
IN VELVETS, PLUSH, FELT AND STRAW,
Suitable for Ladies, Misses, Infants and Boys.
PRICES ALL DOWN.
Bonnet room upstairs.
EDWARD RIDLEY'S & SON,
Nos. 309, 311, 311½ Grand, 66, 68 and 70 Allen-st., Corner store, fifth block east from the Bowery.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, &C.

THE BEST PLACE TO BUY AMERICAN and English watches, jewelry, silverware, cuckoo and French clocks is at FRANKFIELD'S old established jewelry-stores, 6th-av., corner 14th-st., and 8th-av., corner 28th-st.

PROPOSALS.

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, ATLANTA, Ga., Oct. 26, 1870.
TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:
By an act of the General Assembly of the State of Georgia, approved Oct. 24, 1870, authority is given to the Governor to lease the Western and Atlantic Railroad, the property of the State, together with all of its houses, workshops, depots, rolling stock and appurtenances of every character, for the term of twenty years, upon certain terms, and subject to certain restrictions therein named, to-wit:
The monthly rental shall not be less than twenty-five thousand dollars ($25,000) payable monthly. The lessees shall give a bond for the sum of eight millions of dollars ($8,000,000) to securing the prompt payment of the amount of rental agreed upon, and for the return of the road and its appurtenances at the expiration of the lease, or on the termination or forfeiture thereof, in as good condition as at the time of leasing, five millions ($5,000,000) of which security shall be within this State, and the balance, if out of the State, shall be upon real estate or railroad property. The lessees to be worth over and above their indebtedness, at least five hundred thousand dollars ($500,000.)
The Legislature reserves to itself the right, from time to time, to examine into the affairs of the lessees, and to require that the amount of security above recited shall be maintained unimpaired.
The lessees shall not be less than seven in number, a majority of whom shall have been for five years bona fide residents of this State, and shall represent a majority of the whole interest in the lease. No railroad or express company, or any combination of them, shall, in any event, become the lessees, but they may become sureties on the bonds of the lessees. The lessees shall not charge a higher rate for local freights over said road than the average rate charged by the Georgia Railroad and Banking Company, the Central Railroad and Banking Company, and the Macon and Western Railroad Company, for like local freights over said roads, and the said lessees shall have the same rights, exemptions, privileges, immunities and guarantees, except the establishment of banks, and shall be subject to the same liabilities, disabilities, and public burdens of said railroad companies last mentioned. The faith of the State is pledged to redeem all mortgage bonds and coupons now resting on the State Road as they fall due, and to save the lessees harmless against all such bonds and coupons.
The lessees are by this act constituted a body corporate and politic for the term of twenty years, under the name and style of the Western and Atlantic Railroad Company, having such powers, liabilities and immunities as are usual with railroad companies, and not in conflict with the Constitution and Laws of the United States, or of the State of Georgia; but they will not be allowed to make or permit any discrimination in favor of or against any other road or persons having business connections with the said Western and Atlantic Railroad.
For the purpose of carrying out this act, proposals will be received until and including the 25th day of December next, and must be addressed "to the Governor of the State of Georgia, at Atlanta," and marked on the wrapper, "Proposals for the lease of the Western and Atlantic Railroad, in accordance with an Act approved October 24, 1870." The proposals must state in full the names and residence of the parties uniting to make proposition, the amount that each of the parties therein named are worth over and above their debts and liabilities, together with a full description of the character of the security which will be offered to complete the bond.
The property to be leased is a single-track railroad, 138 miles in length, with full and complete equipment of shops, depots, turn-outs, sidelings, engines, cars, &c., &c., &c., now in successful operation between the cities of Atlanta, in Georgia, and Chattanooga, in Tennessee. At Chattanooga the line is in direct rail connection with the Memphis and Charleston, Nashville and Chattanooga, Chattanooga and New-Orleans, East Tennessee and Georgia, and the Chattanooga and Cincinnati, (now in progress of construction,) railroads, and at Atlanta with the Atlanta and Montgomery, Atlanta and Charleston, Atlanta and Savannah, and the Atlanta and Gulf lines of road, being the only railroad connection between the system of railways centering at Chattanooga and at Atlanta.
Copies of "An act to authorize the lease of the Western and Atlantic Railroad, and for other purposes therein mentioned," approved Oct. 24, 1870, can be had upon application at the Executive office.
RUFUS B. BULLOCK.
By the Governor:
ROBERT H. ATKINSON, Executive Secretary.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

NO. 38 WEST 33D-ST., BETWEEN BROADWAY AND 5TH-AV.—To let, with or without private table, a handsomely-furnished suite of rooms on second floor, front, consisting of parlor, bedroom, private bath; other rooms if required; references exchanged.

A LARGE, HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED front room, bedroom communicating, to rent, without board, to a single gentleman desiring first-class accommodations; family strictly private; location, East 15th-st.; reference required. Address, with name, R., Box No. 120 *Times* Office.

TO LET, FURNISHED—TWO OR three rooms, on parlor floor, to one or more gentlemen; also, room on third floor; references exchanged. No. 45 East 15th-st., between Broadway and 4th-av.

NO. 35 WEST 16TH-ST.—BRIGHT, cheerful rooms to let, with first-class table and first-class attendance, at moderate prices; private table, if desired; rooms shown cheerfully; references.

APARTMENTS TO LET—SEVERAL unfurnished and very desirable apartments in a good locality. Inquire of CHARLES C. WAKELEY, No. 104 East 10th-st., New-York.

FURNISHED ROOMS FOR GENTLEMEN ONLY—One or two parlors on first floor; also suite rooms on second floor; no meals. Apply at No. 13 Bond-st., opposite Grand Central Hotel.

VERY PLEASANT AND COMPLETELY furnished rooms to rent, without board, in the first-class brown-stone private residence, No. 51 East 10th-st., near Broadway; references.

HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED ROOMS on second floor to rent, with board, in the first-class private residence, No. 33 West 19th-st.; references exchanged.

A PRIVATE FAMILY WILL LET A pleasant suite of rooms, comfortably furnished, with board; location desirable. No. 331 West 22d-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

NOS. 200 AND 202 WEST 23D-ST.—One vacancy only; square and single room; first-class board; gentleman and wife, or gentlemen.
JOHN P. WORSTELL.

TO LET—TO SINGLE GENTLEMEN ONLY, furnished rooms, with or without board, in a first-class house; French table. Apply at No. 13 East 28th-st.

FURNISHED ROOM ON SECOND-STORY, without board, in private family, for two gentlemen; charge, (gas and heat included,) $32 per month. Apply at No. 238 West 4th-st.

FIRST-CLASS BOARD WITH TWO large rooms, on second-floor, to rent to permanent parties at very reasonable price upon immediate application. Apply at No. 19 East 17th-st.

PLEASANTLY-FURNISHED ROOMS; excellent table; terms moderate; best references. No. 124 West 29th-st., near 6th-av.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET, EN suite and singly, at No. 65 South Washington-square; references required.

HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED ROOMS, with first-class table, at No. 48 West 24th-st.; references.

NO. 29 WEST 26TH-ST.—ROOMS TO let, with board, suitable for gentleman and wife or gentleman only; references exchanged.

NO. 878 8TH-AV., SECOND FLOOR, A nicely-furnished room to let to a gentlemen or lady, with or without board.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

ROOMS WANTED IN BROOKLYN, near Fulton Ferry, furnished or unfurnished, by a small family. Address, with location and terms, (which must be moderate,) B., Box 101 *Times* Office.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR WRAPPING PAPER AND TWINE.
POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 2, 1870.
Sealed proposals will be received at this Department until the 20th day of January, 1871, at 12 o'clock noon, for furnishing WRAPPING PAPER AND TWINE for the use of the Post-offices in the United States for one year from the 1st day of February, 1871, the said articles to be delivered, free of expense, to the Department, at the Blank Agency of the Post-office Department, Washington, D. C.
The quality and the estimated quantity of each article required are specified below:
18,000 reams of Wrapping Paper, 20x25 inches in size, and to weigh twenty-two pounds to the ream, each ream to contain twenty perfect quires.
150 reams of Wrapping Paper, 28x40 inches in size, and to weigh fifty-five pounds to the ream, each ream to contain twenty perfect quires.
80,000 pounds of Cotton Twine, in balls, to weigh about one-half pound each, and so bound as to prevent their becoming loose and tangled by transportation.
30,000 pounds of coarse Hemp Twine, in balls, to weigh from one to two pounds each, and so bound as to prevent their becoming loose and tangled by transportation.
Samples of the articles required will be furnished to persons who desire to bid, on application to the First Assistant Postmaster-General, Washington, D. C.
More or less than the estimated quantities may be ordered, as the necessities of the Department may require, at the discretion of the Postmaster-General.
Each bidder must furnish, with his proposal, guarantees of his ability to comply with his bid, and a certificate from a Postmaster that such guarantors are reliable persons.
Awards will be made for each article separately, if deemed most advantageous to the Department.
Two sufficient sureties will be required to each contract.
A failure to furnish promptly any article contracted for, or an attempt to impose upon the Department articles inferior, in the opinion of the Postmaster-General, to those contracted for, will be considered sufficient cause for the forfeiture of the contract.
Bids not made in conformity with this advertisement will not be considered.
The Postmaster-General reserves the right to reject any or all bids, if in his opinion it is required by the interests of the Department.
Proposals must be indorsed on the envelope "Proposals for Wrapping Paper," or "Proposals for Twine," and addressed to the First Assistant Postmaster-General, Washington, D. C.
JOHN A. J. CRESWELL, Postmaster-General.

PROPOSALS FOR LETTER BALANCES.
POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 2, 1870.
Sealed proposals will be received at this Department until the 20th day of January, 1871, at 12 o'clock noon, for furnishing LETTER BALANCES for the use of the Post-offices in the United States for one year from and after the 1st day of February, 1871, of the following description, namely:
First—Balances capable of weighing eight ounces, avoirdupois weight, to be graduated down to quarter ounces. Of these it is supposed that 1,000 will be wanted.
Second—Balances of the same capacity, graduated by the metric or gramme system. Of this class 100 may be required.
Third—Balances capable of weighing four pounds, avoirdupois weight, to be graduated to half-ounces. Of this class it is supposed that 200 will be wanted.
Perfect accuracy, strength and durability will be required in the Balances to be furnished.
Samples of each description of Balances must accompany each bid, and the bidder who may obtain the contract will be required to furnish Balances of a quality in all respects equal to the sample.
Each Balance must be well and securely packed in a box for transportation, and delivered free of all expense to the Blank Agency, Washington, D. C.
Each bidder must furnish with his proposal guarantees of his ability to comply with his bid, and a certificate from a Postmaster that such guarantors are reliable persons.
Two sufficient sureties will be required to a contract.
Awards will be made for each article separately, if deemed most advantageous to the Department.
A failure to furnish promptly any article contracted for, or an attempt to impose upon the Department articles inferior, in the opinion of the Postmaster-General, to those contracted for, will be considered sufficient cause for the forfeiture of the contract.
The Postmaster-General reserves the right to reject any or all bids if, in his opinion, it is required by the interests of the Department.
Proposals must be indorsed on the envelope "Proposals for Letter Balances," and directed to the First Assistant Postmaster-General, Washington, D. C.
JOHN A. J. CRESWELL, Postmaster-General.

STEAMBOATS.

NARRAGANSETT STEAM-SHIP CO.
NEW-JERSEY SOUTHERN RAILROAD LINE.
NEW-YORK AND PHILADELPHIA
VIA SANDY HOOK AND LONG BRANCH.
WINTER ARRANGEMENTS.
The steamers EMPIRE STATE, Capt. A. P. ORSWELL, and JESSE HOYT, Capt. JAMES SEELY, leave Pier No. 28 North River daily (Sundays excepted) as follows: EMPIRE STATE 8 A. M., connecting at Sandy Hook with accommodation train for Philadelphia; JESSE HOYT 4 P. M., connecting with way-train for Tom's River, For Port Monmouth, Navesink, Middletown, Red Bank and Shrewsbury, connecting at Eatontown Junction with 8 A. M., and at Port Monmouth Pier with 4 P. M. boat. Philadelphia freight received at lowest rates up to 6 P. M. and forwarded with dispatch. Way freight to 4 P. M.
JAMES FISK, Jr., President.
M. R. SIMONS, Managing Director.

NARRAGANSETT STEAM-SHIP CO.
FOR BOSTON,
Via FALL RIVER, touching at NEWPORT, DAILY, (SUNDAYS EXCEPTED,) AT 4 P. M., From Pier No. 30 North River, foot of Chambers-st.
WINTER ARRANGEMENT.
The splendid steamers
NEWPORT, Com. A. G. SIMMONS, Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays. | OLD COLONY, Com. B. M. SIMMONS, Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.
FREIGHT RECEIVED UP TO 4 P. M.
JAMES FISK, JR., President.
M. R. SIMONS, Managing Director.

SHREWSBURY, RED BANK AND LONG BRANCH.—The steamer SEA BIRD will leave New-York, foot of Warren-st., as follows:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Saturday, 3d.......2:00 P. M.	Friday, 2d.......11:00 A. M.
Tuesday, 6th.......2:00 P. M.	Monday, 5th.......1:00 P. M.
Wednesday, 8th...2:00 P. M.	Wednesday 7th...7:00 A. M.
Thursday, 8th......2:30 P. M.	Thursday, 8th.....7:30 A. M.
Saturday, 10th.....9:00 A. M.	Friday, 9th.........8:00 A. M.
Tuesday, 13th......10:30 A. M.	Monday, 12th.......8:00 A. M.

ALBANY AND TROY EVENING LINE.—Great reduction of fare daily—Saturdays excepted, from Pier No. 44, between Spring and Charlton sts., at 6 o'clock. Fare deck, 50c.; cabin, $1; with state room, $1 50. The elegant steamers VANDERBILT and CONNECTICUT leave as above, returning from Troy at 6, and Albany at 8 P. M. Fare Sundays as heretofore.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS on Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroads; fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip 12 noon and 12 every night, (Sundays excepted.)

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD AND THE NORTH.—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with road.

PERSONAL.

MILAN.—THIRTY-EIGHT, FORTY-FOUR, one hundred and fifty-two, twenty, one hundred and fifty.

AMUSEMENTS.

A PROMENADE CONCERT
Will be given by
DOWNING'S SEVENTY-FIRST REGIMENT BAND,
On TUESDAY EVENING, Dec. 6, at 8 o'clock, at the
BAZAAR OF ST. ANN'S FREE CHURCH FOR DEAF MUTES,
Held during the week beginning Dec. 5, 1870, in the HALL CORNER BROADWAY AND 22D-ST.
Tickets 50 cents. Can be procured of Schirmer, No. 701 Broadway; Pott & Amery, Cooper Union; Randolph, No. 770 Broadway; Holmes & Co., No. 814 Broadway; McIntyre, No. 824 Broadway; Caswell, Hazard & Co., Fifth-avenue Hotel, and at the Bazaar. Season tickets to the Bazaar for all the week, excepting Tuesday evening, 50 cents each.

WEBER ROOMS,
5th-av., corner 16th-st.
SOIREE MUSICALE
In aid of the sufferers of the war in France, tendered by
Mme. CLARA M. BRINKERHOFF,
Miss CELESTINE GOTTSCHALK,
Miss SARAH E. THOMPSON,
Mme. PHILOMINE SOHED,
Signor GUSTAVUS HALL,
and Mr. S. P. WARREN,
MONDAY EVENING, DEC. 5,
at 8 o'clock.
TICKETS, $1.
For sale at all the music-stores, and at 5th-av. and 16th-st.

FIREMEN'S BALL.
THE FORTY-SECOND ANNUAL BALL
in aid of the
WIDOWS' AND ORPHANS' FUND
of the late
VOLUNTEER NEW-YORK FIRE DEPARTMENT
will be given
AT THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
MONDAY EVENING, JAN. 30, 1871.
Tickets, $5, admitting a gentleman and ladies.
JAS. F. WENMANN, President, No. 146 Pearl-st.
ALONZO SLOTE, Treasurer, No. 120 Fulton-st.
J. JOSEPH WESTRAY, Secretary, No. 1 William-st.
Proscenium and dress circle boxes can be procured on application to
JAMES F. WENMAN, President.

HEBREW CHARITY FAIR NOW OPEN.
TWENTY-SECOND REGIMENT ARMORY, 14th-st., near 6th-av.
MUSIC EVERY EVENING.
The HEBREW CHARITY FAIR is for the joint benefit of the "Mount Sinai Hospital" and the "Hebrew Benevolent and Orphan Asylum Society."
Will remain open three weeks (Sundays excepted.) Saturdays, from 6 to 11 P. M.; Fridays, 10 A. M. to 4 P. M., and on other days from 2 to 11 P. M.
Season tickets, $2. Single admission, 25 cents.

MERCANTILE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.
MISS ANNA E. DICKINSON
will lecture before the above Association at
STIENWAY HALL,
On MONDAY EVENING, Dec. 12, 1870, at 8 o'clock.
Doors open at 7 o'clock.
Subject—"JOAN OF ARC."
Tickets of admission, 50 cents; reserved seats, 50 cents extra.
For sale on and after Tuesday morning, Dec. 6, at E. P. Dutton & Co.'s book-store, No. 713 Broadway, and at the Library.
E. HASLER, Chairman of Lecture Committee.

CLASSES CONSTANTLY FORMING FOR INSTRUCTION in all branches of Vocal and Instrumental Music, Harmony and Composition and the Modern Languages, at the NEW-YORK CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC.
The Representative Musical Institute of the country.
SUBSCRIPTION BOOKS OPEN DAILY from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M.
TERMS—Classes of Three, $10; of Two, $15 per quarter; PRIVATE INSTRUCTION, $25 per quarter.
Application to be made at the General Conservatory Offices, No. 820 BROADWAY, near 12th-st., N. Y.
BROOKLYN BRANCH,
No. 128 (new No. 102) COURT, near State-st., Brooklyn.

MISS KATE FIELD
WILL DELIVER HER NEW LECTURE ON CHARLES DICKENS,
AT ASSOCIATION HALL,
4th-av. and 23d-st.,
On TUESDAY EVENING Dec. 6.

RONCONI'S OPERATIC ENTERTAINMENTS will commence the 7th of December, 1870, in Union League Theatre. First night acts of Nabuco, Linda di Chamounix and Precausioni. Tickets at the principal music-stores.

MUSICAL.

A GREAT OFFER!!!
HORACE WATERS, NO. 481 BROADWAY, N. Y., will dispose of ONE HUNDRED PIANOS, MELODEONS and ORGANS of six first-class makers, including Chickering & Sons, at extremely low prices, for cash, or will take from $4 to $20 monthly until paid; the same to let, and rent money applied if purchased. Monthly installments received for same.

HAVEN & BACON'S PIANOS
AT FACTORY PRICES.
WAREROOMS NOS. 149 AND 151 BAXTER-ST., four blocks east of corner of Broadway and Grand-st.

A YOUNG LADY WISHES A HOME where instrumental and vocal instruction, and use of fine piano, will be taken as an equivalent or part. Address O., care of C. H. D., No. 12 Clinton-place.

A LARGE STOCK OF PIANOS, BEST makers, to rent or sell cheap for cash or on installments. Come and see them at M. M. MERRELL'S Warerooms, No. 8 Union-square (165 4th-av.

INSTRUCTION.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE,
CLASSICAL, COMMERCIAL, ENGLISH,
FRENCH AND GERMAN,
No. 40 Washington-square, (south.)
GEO. W. CLARKE, PH. D., PRINCIPAL,
Prepares boys of all ages for business or college on reasonable terms, and opens its twenty-eighth academic year Sept. 12. For references and particulars see circular, to be had at the Institute, which parents are invited to visit.

ANTHON GRAMMAR SCHOOL,
5TH-AV., CORNER 37TH-ST.
In the departments of ancient and modern languages, English and mathematics, reopens MONDAY, Sept. 12; the Primary department Sept. 19, and the gymnasium Oct. 3. School hours 9½ A. M. to 2½ P. M.

THE COLLEGIATE SCHOOL,
(Established A. D. 1820,)
No. 161 West 14th-st., corner 6th-av.,
Rev. HENRY B. CHAPIN, Ph. D., Rector.
Boys thoroughly prepared for College or Business.

A GOOD HAND-WRITING TAUGHT in ten private lessons of an hour each; counting-house instruction day and evening; new pupils received this week. OLIVER B. GOLDSMITH, No. 40 East 14th-st., Union-square.

LYON'S COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE,
NOS. 161 5TH-AV. AND 937 BROADWAY,
Corner 22d-st.—Fifteenth year.
No finer school-rooms. Young pupils with Mrs. LYON, the others with Mr. LYON, who teaches the whole time. In 4 years 20 have entered College—only three conditioned. Light Gymnastics. Literary Society for older pupils. Only good boys desired.

GARDNER INSTITUTE,
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
NO. 620 FIFTH-AVENUE.
Rev. Dr. and Mrs. C. H. GARDNER, Principals.

A THOROUGH-GOING ENGLISH School, on the old-fashioned New-England plan, for young ladies and misses. French by a Parisian; lessons in wax flowers. Refers to patrons. No. 162 West 39th-st.

ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE, NYACK, ON THE HUDSON, N. Y.—The Fall term will commence Sept. 15. For circulars with full particulars, address Rev. L. DELOS MANSFIELD, Principal.

HOME INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A boarding and day school for young ladies and children. For circulars address Miss M. METCALF, Principal.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A Boarding School for Boys. The school year will commence Sept. 14. For circulars apply to D. S. ROWE, M. A., Principal.

AN INSTITUTION FOR THE INTELLECTUAL, Moral and Physical Culture of Ladies. Class reformed Jan. 2. Stamford Collegiate Institute, Stamford, Conn. ROBT. C. FLACK, A. M., Principal.

CLAVERACK, (N. Y.,) COLLEGE, AND HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE.—Term opens Dec. 26. Rev. ALONZO FLACK, A. M., President.

ADDRESS A. F. LASHER, PENNINGTON, N. J., for circulars for one of the best and cheapest schools.

THE MISSES BUCKNALLS' ENGLISH and FRENCH Boarding-school, for young ladies, New-Brunswick, N. J., will reopen Sept. 20.

WM. H. LEGGETT'S SCHOOL, NO. 1,214 BROADWAY.—PRIMARY DEPARTMENT.

THE MISSES LEGGETT'S SCHOOL for Young Children, No. 224 East 10th-st.

TEACHERS.

A YOUNG LADY OF EXCELLENT social position, desires a situation in a private family as governess to young children; or as a companion; has traveled abroad; a German family preferred, and a desirable home either in the City or country the chief consideration. Address Box No. 1,258 New-York Post-office.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

TO CAPITALISTS.—AN INTEREST IN a manufacturing business for sale, of an article the demand for which is unlimited and the profits large. The article is fully protected by patents. A rigid examination is invited. Apply at No. 33 Park-row, Room No. 9.

FOR SALE.—THE OIL STONE MILL, NO. 227 East 41st-st., now in full operation, with a good line of customers; a good chance for an enterprising man. Inquire on the premises at 9 A. M., for particulars.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S.
Proprietor and Manager...Mr. LESTER WALLACK.
SPLENDID TRIUMPH OF LEGITIMATE COMEDY.
THIS (MONDAY) EVENING, DEC. 5,
LAST TIME OF HOLCROFT'S COMEDY,
THE ROAD TO RUIN.
Characters by
Mr. John Gilbert, Mr. George Clarke, Mr. Charles Fisher, Mr. J. H. Stoddart, Mr. Charles Rockwell, Mr. M. Lanagan, Mr. E. M. Holland, Mr. W. J. Leonard, Mr. J. Peck, Mr. J. Curran, Miss Effie Germon, Miss Emily Mestayer, Miss Annie Deland and Miss Blaisdell.
Notwithstanding the unabated ATTRACTION of the series of LEGITIMATE COMEDIES, Mr. Wallack is compelled to announce their LAST NIGHTS, in consequence of the early production of THE NEW PLAYS.
TUESDAY—(last time)—THE SCHOOL FOR SCANDAL.
On WEDNESDAY, Dec. 7, will be produced for the first time in America, with entirely NEW SCENERY and appointments, a comedy in four acts, by J. Albery, Esq., entitled
COQUETTES.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
LAST FOUR NIGHTS OF THE GRAND SHAKESPEAREAN COMBINATION.
MONDAY, DEC. 5, 1870,
OTHELLO.
OTHELLO........Mr. WALTER MONTGOMERY
IAGO..................Mr. E. L. DAVENPORT
BRABANTIO..................Mr. MARK SMITH
RODERIGO...............Mr. VINING BOWERS
DESDEMONA..........Mrs. SCOTT-SIDDONS
EMELIA............................Mme. PONISI
TUESDAY, by particular request,
AS YOU LIKE IT.
In consequence of the elaborate rehearsals necessary for the production on MONDAY EVENING NEXT of the
BLACK CROOK,
NIBLO'S GARDEN will be closed on FRIDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS NEXT.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.
OLD AND NEW.
MONDAY, Dec. 5, FERNANDE, (last time but two.)
TUESDAY, Dec. 6, THE HEIR AT LAW, (last time.)
WEDNESDAY, Dec. 7, FERNANDE, (last time but one.)
THURSDAY, Dec. 8, THE HUNCHBACK, (last time.)
FRIDAY, Dec. 9, and SATURDAY, Dec. 10, LONDON ASSURANCE.
SATURDAY MATINEE, FERNANDE, (last time.)
MONDAY, Dec. 12—TWELFTH NIGHT.
In active rehearsal, an original local comedy, SARATOGA.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.
TWO PERFORMANCES DAILY, at 2 and 8 P. M.
THE HIT OF THE SEASON.
THE LYDIA THOMPSON TROUPE.
EVERY EVENING and SATURDAY MATINEE, in the great burlesque of
PARIS.
MATINEE PERFORMANCES
Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday.
COMEDY, MUSICAL OLIO AND FARCE.
LAST WEEK OF LYSTER OPERA TROUPE.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.
MATINEES WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY at 2½. EVERY NIGHT at 8.
GREAT SUCCESS
OF
CHARLES FISH,
IN
GRACEFUL,
DARING,
AND ACCOMPLISHED
BARE-BACK HORSEMANSHIP.
DOUBLE SOMERSAULTING EXHIBITIONS.
THE GRAND BATTOUTE LEAPS.
ALL THE GIFTED ARTISTS.
THOROUGH-BRED HORSES, PONIES, &c.

GOOD SEATS TO HEAR
OLIVE LOGAN.
BRENTANO, No. 33 Union-square.

MISS GLYN,
THE CELEBRATED ENGLISH TRAGEDIENNE,
WILL SHORTLY APPEAR
IN
ANTONY AND CLEOPATRA.

MR. TRENOR'S SOIREE DANSANTE at his rooms, Lyric Hall, No. 723 6th-av., on MONDAY EVENING, 5th inst., at 9. Cards can be had of Mr. Trenor, at his rooms.

BROADWAY UNDER-GROUND RAILWAY, 260 Broadway, corner Warren, open 10 to 5.

LECTURES

LECTURE ON THE "ZENANA, OR WOMAN'S LIFE IN INDIA," with illustrations, will be delivered by Rev. WM. BUTLER, D. D., late Missionary in India, in St. Paul's Church, corner 4th-av. and 22d-st., on TUESDAY EVENING, Dec. 6, at 7½ o'clock. Tickets 50 cents. To be had at the Methodist Bookstore, No. 805 Broadway; Randolph's, Broadway, corner 9th-st.; Tract Society Store, 4th-av., corner 23d-st., and at the door on the evening of the lecture.

JOHN G. SAXE, LL. D., WILL DELIVER his popular Rhymed Lecture, *Yankee Land*, at Association Hall, corner 23d-st. and 4th-av., MONDAY EVENING, Dec. 5, at 8 o'clock, for the benefit of the Shepherd's Fold. Tickets, 75 cents; sold at the principal Hotels and Book-stores, and at the Hall.

PROF. DOREMUS' SECOND LECTURE AT THE HALL OF THE YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION, DEC. 8.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 2d day of December, A. D. 1870, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of HARRY R. MILLER, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt, on his own petition, that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy to be holden at No. 83 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, before Edgar Ketchum, Esq., Register, on the 16th day of December, A. D., 1870, at 12 o'clock M.
GEORGE H. SHARPE, U. S. Marshal, as Messenger, Southern District of New-York.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of SIMEON TALBOT and THEODORE R. JONES, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—A warrant in bankruptcy has been issued by said Court against the estate of Simeon Talbot and Theodore R. Jones, of the County of New-York, of the State of New-York, in said district, adjudged bankrupts upon the petition of their creditors, and the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupts, to them or to their use, and the transfer of any property by them, are forbidden by law. A meeting of the creditors of said bankrupts, to prove their debts and choose one or more assignees of their estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy to be holden at No. 202 Broadway, of the City of New-York, in the County and State of New-York, in said district, on the 15th day of December, A. D. 1870, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of Isaac Dayton, one of the Registers in Bankruptcy of said Court.
GEORGE H. SHARPE, Marshal—Messenger.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of THOMAS R. LEAVITT, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by Thomas R. Leavitt, in said district, duly declared bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims, provable under said act, and that a hearing be had on said petition on the 12th day of December, 1870, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the office of Henry Wilder Allen, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 152 Broadway, in the City of New-York, for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 16th day of November, 1870.
n21-law3wM* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOSEPH H. HORTON, EDWARD C. HOPPING, SAMUEL H. HARDING, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—Southern District of New-York, ss.:—At the City of New-York, the 23d day of November, 1870.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate and effects of Joseph H. Horton, Edward C. Hopping and Samuel H. Harding, of the City of New-York, in said district, who were, on the 11th day of June, A. D., 1870, adjudged bankrupts, upon the petition of their creditors, by the District Court of the United States for the said Southern District of New York.
ZACHARIAH DEDERICK, Assignee in Bankruptcy,
de5-law3wM* No. 18 Maiden-lane, City of New York.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against RICHARD CROWTHER, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at the office of Chamber & Pomeroy, No. 192 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of April next.—Dated New-York, the 29th day of September, 1870.
JEANETTE BARLOW, Executrix.
o3-law6mM*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the estate of WILLIAM BINNS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his residence, No. 139 East 15th-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 10th day of April next.—Dated New-York, the 1st day of October, 1870.
o3-law6mM* WILLIAM C. BINNS, Executor.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against EZRA BUCKNAM, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, Jane Bucknam, No. 112 Lexington-av., in the City of New-York, on or before the 24th day of December next.—Dated New-York, the 15th day of June, 1870.
JANE BUCKNAM, Executrix.
FRANCIS A. COFFIN, SAMUEL LEECH, } Executors.
je20-law6mM*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOSEPH PATMAN, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of business, No. 50 Broad-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 8th day of December next.—Dated, New-York, 1st day of June, 1870.
SOLOMON J. PATMAN, Executor.
je6-law6mM*

AMUSEMENTS.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.
LAST NIGHTS.
112th to 119th TIME
of
MR.
JOSEPH JEFFERSON,
in his world-renowned character of
RIP VAN WINKLE,
in Boucicault's beautiful legendary drama of that name.
RIP VAN WINKLE
MATINEE on SATURDAY at 1½ o'clock.
Seats secured TWO WEEKS IN ADVANCE, at the theatre, or at its branch ticket-office, at Ditson & Co.'s music-store, No. 711 Broadway.
In active preparation Bulwer's celebrated play of RICHELIEU.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE,
corner of 23d-st. and 8th-av.
Reappearance of the famous Grotesque,
MONS. AJAX,
and MLLE. ROZE.
FOURTH WEEK OF THE GREAT HIT,
LES BRIGANDS.
FIORELLA—Monday, Wednesday and Friday evenings, and Saturday Matinees,
CELINE MONTALAND.
FIORELLA—Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday evenings..........................LEA SILLY
FRAGOLETTO—Every evening, except Wednesday........................ELISE PERSINI
FRAGOLETTO—Wednesday evening and Saturday Matinee................SUZANNE THAL
In rehearsal—LA PRINCESSE DE TREBIZONDE.
The celebrated Parisian actress and cantatrice,
MLLE. AIMEE,
is now en route to New York, and will shortly appear.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
THE BEST ENTERTAINMENT IN THE CITY.
MR. GEO. L. FOX'S POPULAR PANTOMIME,
WEE WILLIE WINKIE,
EVERY EVENING.
WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY MATINEES at 2.
WEE WILLIE WINKIE, AFTERWARD CLOWN, } GEO. L. FOX.

LINA EDWIN'S THEATRE—720 Broadw'y.
EVERY EVENING at 8; SATURDAY Matinee at 2.
The great spectacular burlesque of
LITTLE JACK SHEPPARD and ROMEO JAFFIER JENKINS.

STADT THEATRE—45 AND 47 BOWERY.
GRAND GERMAN OPERA.
MONDAY, DEC. 5, TANNHAUSER.
RESERVED SEATS AT THE BOX-OFFICE.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN.—The Fourth Winter Exhibition of Pictures and Sculptures. Now open daily until dusk, and on WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY NIGHTS. Galleries, 23d-st., corner of 4th-av.

FRENCH READINGS—FIFTH AND last of the course—on TUESDAY AFTERNOON, Dec. 6, at 3 o'clock, at the Hall of the Union League Club, corner 26th-st. and Madison-av. Tickets, $1, at Mr. Favarger's, 8 East 9th-st., and at the door.

MEETINGS.

WEST SIDE ASSOCIATION.
A meeting of the Association and of its Executive Committee will be held, for the purposes of an election of officers, at the office of J. F. Ruggles, No. 6 Wall-st., on TUESDAY, 6th December, at 2 P. M.
DEC. 3, 1870.

THE MEMBERS OF THE AMERICAN PROTESTANT BENEVOLENT COACHMEN'S ASSOCIATION are requested to meet at their hall, No. 253 West 29th-st., for election of officers, Dec. 6, at 8 o'clock precisely. By order. WM. ANDREW, President. JOHN WILSON, Recording Secretary.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF VETERAN Corps, Twenty-second Regiment N. G. S. N. Y., will be held at the armory, on MONDAY EVENING, Dec. 12, at 8 o'clock.
By order. Col. JOHN H. PALMER.
E. A. HEATH, Adjutant.

NEW-YORK HISTORICAL SOCIETY.—A stated meeting will be held at the Library, on TUESDAY EVENING, Dec. 6, at 8 o'clock.
Hon. HORACE GREELEY will read a paper on *The American Desert*.
ANDREW WARNER, Recording Secretary.

EASTERN BRANCH YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION, No. 473 Grand-st.—Regular monthly meeting THIS EVENING at 8 o'clock. Essay by J. M. CRAIG, Esq. Young people are cordially invited.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S
DANCING CLASSES
For ladies, gentlemen or children. Mornings, afternoons or evenings. Now receiving pupils. At No. 212 5th-av., corner 26th st., or No. 681 5th-av. Send for a circular.

DUMAR'S DANCING ACADEMY, NO. 24 West 4th-st. Classes every day and evening; all dances taught in one quarter; six perfectly in six private lessons.

MRS. HLASKO'S DANCING CLASSES for juveniles will commence SATURDAY, Nov. 5, at Harvard Rooms, corner 6th-av. and 42d-st. Send for circulars.

HLASKO'S DANCING CLASSES WILL commence Nov. 2, at Harvard Rooms, corner 6th-av. and 42d-st. Send for circulars.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.
Trains leave 30th-st. as follows:
8:00 A. M., Chicago express, drawing-room cars attached.
10:40 A. M., Special drawing-room car express for Chicago. No accommodation for way passengers except in drawing-room cars.
11:00 A. M., Northern and Western express, drawing-room cars attached.
4:00 P. M., Montreal express, drawing-room cars attached.
6:00 P. M., First Pacific express, with sleeping-cars through to Watertown, Syracuse and Canandaigua (daily.)
8:00 P. M., Second Pacific express, with sleeping-cars attached, for Rochester and Buffalo, also for Chicago via both L. S. and M. C. Railroads, for St. Louis via Toledo, and Louisville via Indianapolis. This train will leave at 6 P. M. on Sundays.
11:00 P. M., Night express, sleeping-cars attached.
7:00 A. M. and 2 and 5 P. M., Poughkeepsie trains.
9:00 A. M., 4:15 and 6:40 P. M., Peekskill trains.
5:30 and 6:10 P. M., Sing Sing trains.
6:40, 7:30, 9:10 and 10:15 A. M., 12 M., 1:30, 3, 4:25, 5:10, 8:10 and 11:30 P. M., Yonkers trains.
9:00 A. M., Sunday train for Poughkeepsie.
C. H. KENDRICK, General Passenger Agent.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 5, 1870.

SOUTH-SIDE RAILROAD OF LONG ISLAND.
Fall and Winter Arrangement.
Commencing MONDAY, Oct. 17, 1870, from Roosevelt and Grand-st. Ferries.
8:45 A. M. Mail for Patchogue.
10:00 A. M. Accommodation for Babylon.
3:30 P. M. Express for Patchogue, via stage to Belleport and Fire Place.
4:30 P. M. Islip Accommodation, Saturdays, through to Patchogue.
5:30 P. M. Babylon Accommodation.
6:30 P. M. Merrick Accommodation.
The 8:45 and 10 A. M., and 3:30 and 5:30 P. M. trains connect at Valley Stream for Rockaway.
The 8:45 and 10 A. M., and 3:30 and 4:30 P. M. trains connect at Valley Stream for Hempstead.
C. W. DOUGLAS, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD.
On THURSDAY next, (8th inst.,) the Montreal Express train, leaving Twenty-sixth-street depot at 3:45 P. M., will be discontinued.
I. C. BUCKHOUT, Superintendent.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 3, 1870.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS LEAVE DEPOTS foot of Chambers-st. and foot of 23d-st. as follows:
Through Express Trains leave Chambers-st. at 8 A. M., 10 A. M., 5:30 P. M., and 7 P. M., daily. Leave 23d-st. at 7:45 A. M., 9:45 A. M., and 5:15 and 6:45 P. M., daily. New and improved drawing-room coaches will accompany the 10 A. M. train through to Buffalo, connecting at Hornellsville with magnificent sleeping-coaches running through to Cleveland and Galion. Sleeping-coaches will accompany the 8 A. M. train from Susquehanna to Buffalo, the 5:30 P. M. train from New-York to Buffalo, and the 7 P. M. train from New-York to Rochester, Buffalo and Cincinnati. An Emigrant train leaves daily at 7:45 P. M.
For Port Jervis and Way, *11:30 A. M. and 4:30 P. M., (23d-st., *11:15 A. M. and 4:15 P. M.)
For Middletown and Way, at 3:30 P. M., (23d-st., 3:15 P. M.;) and, Sundays only, 8:30 A. M., (23d-st., 8:15 A. M.)
For Greycourt and Way, at *8:30 A. M., (23d-st., *8:15 A. M.)
For Newburg and Way, at 8 A. M., 3:30 and 4:30 P. M., (23d-st., 7:45 A. M., 3:15 and 4:15 P. M.)
For Suffern and Way, 5 and 6 P. M., (23d-st., 4:45 and 5:45 P. M.) Theatre train, *11:30 P. M., (23d-st., *11:45 P. M.)
For Paterson and Way, from Twenty-third-street Depot at 6:45, 10:15 and 11:45 A. M.; *1:45, 3:45, 5:15 and 6:45 P. M. From Chambers-street Depot, at 6:45, 10:15 A. M.; 12 M.; *1:45, 4, 5:15 and 6:45 P. M.
For Hackensack and Hillsdale, from Twenty-third-street Depot, at 8:45 and 11:45 A. M.; ‡2:15, 3:45, ‡5:15, 5:45 and ‡6:45 P. M. From Chambers-street Depot, 9 A. M., 12 M.; ‡2:15, 4, 5:15, 6 and ‡6:45 P. M.
For Piermont, Nyack, Monsey, and Way, from Twenty-third-street Depot, at 9:15 A. M.; †12:45, †3:15, 4:15, 4:45 and †6:15 P. M., and Saturdays only, 11:15 P. M. From Chambers-street Depot, at 9:30 A. M.; †1, †3:30, 4:15, 4:30, 5 and †6:30 P. M.; Saturdays only, †12 midnight.
Tickets for passage and for apartments in drawing-room and sleeping-coaches can be obtained, and orders for the checking and transfer of baggage may be left at the Company's offices, Nos. 241, 529 and 957 Broadway; No. 205 Chambers-st.; No. 38 Greenwich-st.; corner of 125th-st. and 3d-av., Harlem; No. 338 Fulton-st., Brooklyn; depots foot of Chambers-st. and foot of 23d-st., New-York; No. 3 Exchange-place, and Long Dock Depot, Jersey City; and of the agents at the principal hotels.
L. D. RUCKER, General Superintend't. | WM. R. BARR, Gen'l Pass'r Agent.
JULY 5, 1870.
*Daily. ‡For Hackensack only. †For Piermont and Nyack only.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, BUREAU OF THE RECEIVER OF TAXES, COURT-HOUSE, PARK, NO. 32 CHAMBERS-ST., Nov. 1, 1870.

TO TAX-PAYERS.—NOTICE IS HEREBY given that one per cent. will be added to all taxes unpaid on the 1st of December; also, an additional one per cent. on Dec. 15. On all taxes remaining unpaid on Jan. 1, interest at the rate of twelve per cent. per annum, calculated from the day the books were received by the Receiver of Taxes to the day of payment, will be added. No money will be received after 2 o'clock P. M. Office hours from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M. BERNARD SMYTH, Receiver.

GENERAL TELEGRAMS.

GENERAL EUROPEAN NEWS.

The Spanish Cabinet—The Crown Delegation in Florence—Bulgarian Finances.

MADRID, Dec. 2.—Señor MORET, Colonial Minister, has been appointed Minister of Finance *ad interim*, in the place of FIGUEROLA, who has resigned. Señor MORET retains the Ministry of the Colonies.

FLORENCE, Dec. 3.—The Deputation of the Spanish Government and Cortes to tender the Crown of Spain to the Duke of AOSTA, arrived here today, and was received with unusual demonstrations of welcome.

BUCHAREST, Dec. 3.—The report of the Minister of Finance states that the floating debt has been extinguished, and that a bill creating a tobacco monopoly will be submitted.

Thomas Hughes at Home—Marriage of Minister Motley's Daughter—President of the Italian Senate.

[The following appeared in our Sunday edition.]

LONDON, Dec. 3.—THOMAS HUGHES, member of Parliament for Frome, Somersetshire, in addressing his constituents last evening, referred to the recent capture of an American fishing vessel by a British gun-boat. He deplored this as adding a fresh difficulty to the *Alabama* imbroglio. He cited his late American experience, and described the sentiments of the Americans on these questions. He concluded by expressing the hope that both the *Alabama* and the fishing questions would soon be settled amicably....A marriage arrangement has been concluded between ALGERNON SHERIDAN, third son of R. BRINSLEY SHERIDAN, of Hampton Court, and Miss MOTLEY, the daughter of the American Minister.

FLORENCE, Dec. 2.—Signor TORRIANO has been appointed President of the Italian Senate.

THE POPE.

A Monster Demonstration in Philadelphia to Protest Against Papal Spoliation—Procession of Societies and Addresses by Prominent Catholics—Grounds of the Protest Against the Occupation of Rome.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 4.—A monster demonstration was held here this afternoon, at the Cathedral, to protest against the spoliation of the States of the Church by VICTOR EMMANUEL. The Catholic societies met in various sections of the city, and marched in procession, with music and flags, to the Cathedral. The building was occupied by at least 5,000 people, and as many more were congregated in the vicinity, unable to gain admission. A band of music was stationed in the organ gallery.

Hon. JAS. CAMPBELL presided, and opened the proceedings by an appropriate speech. Hon. JOS. R. CHANDLER read the protest, and spoke of the importance of making an earnest protest against the unlawful invasion and occupation of Rome, in which the Catholics throughout the world would join. Speeches were also made by Gen. WM. A. STOKES, DANIEL DOUGHERTY and others. Mr. DOUGHERTY surpassed all former displays of his eloquence, and so carried away his audience that for five minutes after the close of his remarks the applause was tremendous. The question on the adoption of the protest was carried by acclamation.

THE PROTEST.

We protest against the spoliation of the Holy Father, as citizens and as lovers of right, justice and social order, because it is a violation of right and justice and tends to the overthrow of all civil society. No ruler in the world holds his temporal authority by title stronger or more venerable than that of the Holy Father. The invasion and appropriation of his temporal possessions is simply robbery consummated by brute force. We protest against the spoliation of the Holy Father as Catholics, because it is a sacrilegious invasion of the rights consecrated by justice and religion. The Holy Father holds his temporalities in virtue of his sublime position as the Supreme Head of the Catholic Church, and therefore holds them in trust for the whole Catholic world. He can neither dispose of them, nor can he yield to their forced alienation without public and solemn protest and reclamation. We protest against the spoliation of the Holy Father as Catholics, because it trammels him and deprives him of that freedom and independence which are necessary in the government of the churches. In many things he would be restrained from action, and his *motus proprius* would always be open to suspicion. To place the Supreme Head of the Church on earth in the relation of a subject of any temporal Prince, is either utterly to despoil him of his power, or to render its exercise impossible. We protest against the spoliation of the Holy Father as Catholics, because it interferes with that freedom of access to him on the part of the Episcopate priesthood and people, which is essential to the maintenance and propagation of the Christian faith. All history bears witness to the fact that in proportion as this facility of intercourse has existed, true faith has been preserved in its purity and integrity and the maxims of the Gospel of Jesus Christ up held in the face of the hostile world. We protest against the spoliation of the Holy Father, because it has been the cause of the suspension of the Ecumenical Council from which was justly anticipated great results for the honor and glory of God and the salvation of immortal souls, and especially because the reassembling of this august and venerable Council will be impossible until the present violent state of things ceases to exist, and the Holy Father is again placed in the full possession of his sacred right.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRES.

Extensive Conflagration at Lawrenceburg, Penn.—Several Hotels, Business Establishments and Residences Destroyed—Large Flouring-Mill and Other Buildings Burned at New-Albany, Ind.

PITTSBURG, Penn., Dec. 4.—Early this morning a fire broke out in Lawrenceburg, above Parker's Landing, and before the flames were extinguished, the following buildings were burned: Revere House, Butler House, Florence Hotel, the New-York Hotel, Adams & Foster's dry-goods establishment, Chrichlow's grocery store, Lewis & Co.'s cigar-factory, Mann's liquor-store, Reed & Hazen's drug-store, Ecklich's dry-goods establishment, Katz's shoe-store, Ayer's jewelry establishment, the school-house, the Legal Tender and Independent Oil Well Works, each containing 100 barrels of oil, and about thirty private dwellings. The loss is estimated at $100,000. The fire is believed to have been of incendiary origin.

NEW-ALBANY, Ind., Dec. 4.—About 4½ o'clock this afternoon a fire broke out in the large brick flouring-mill of PETER MANN, in State-street. In a very short time the entire building was in flames. The fire extended to the wholesale dry-goods house of S. C. DAY & SONS, on the south side, and the hardware establishment of J. LAUGHMILLER, on the north, which were also soon completely consumed. Most of the contents of the dry-goods-store were removed. The flouring mill contained a large amount of wheat and flour. A large portion of the flour was removed, but the wheat was all burned. The stock of Mr. LAUGHMILLER, consisting mostly of merchant iron, was not removed, but will be saved in a damaged condition. The entire loss on buildings and stock will amount to about $75,000; insured for $36,000, mostly in Eastern companies.

Marine Disaster.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Dec. 3.—The bark *Horton*, of St. John, N. B., from Warren Point for Merimadie, N. B., was spoken Nov. 27, latitude 30 north, longitude 77° 15′ west, by the bark *Athlete*, short of provisions and water, and sails lost. She had been eighty-seven days out, and had been blown off shore five times. She was left heading for Savannah, having been supplied with sails. Also, on the 28th ult. she boarded the British brig *C. L. Tompkins*, whose main-mast was gone and decks swept. She had been loaded with lumber. The vessel had been abandoned.

Collision on the Sound—A Schooner Run Into by a Norwich Steamer.

NORWICH, Conn., Dec. 4.—The three-masted schooner *M. & E. Henderson*, from Boston to New-York, was run into on Friday night by the steamer *City of Newport*, in the Sound, and has put into New-London for repairs, being damaged to the extent of $3,000.

Escaped Prisoners.

CONCORD, N. H., Dec. 4.—HARVEY L. DEROE, TIMOTHY HANDIN and J. TALBOT broke from the jail at Newport, N. H., last night. A reward of $100 is offered for their rearrest.

Lady Avenmore's Yosemite Adventure—A Statement by the English Noblemen who Deserted Her.

The following correspondence in reference to the adventure of Lady AVENMORE in the Yosemite Valley appears in the St. Louis *Dispatch* of the 1st inst.:

CINCINNATI, Nov. 28.

SIR: While we were in St. Louis we saw an account (taken from the San Francisco *Chronicle*) in your paper of an accident which happened to Mrs. YELVERTON. My friends and I will, therefore, be glad if you will insert, at your earliest convenience, the inclosed letter, which is a copy of one that we have forwarded to the San Francisco newspapers. I am, Sir, yours obediently, HENRY STRUTT.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 27, 1870.

SIR: Having been traveling for the last three weeks, we have just, quite by accident, seen an account purporting to be given by Mrs. YELVERTON herself of an accident which happened to her in attempting to leave the Yosemite Valley some time ago, which appeared in the San Francisco *Chronicle*, and as that account contains several statements quite contrary to the truth and is, we think, calculated to give a very unfair impression of our conduct, we cannot allow it to remain unanswered. In the first place, the statement that we made an offer of a seat in our carriage to Mrs. YELVERTON, which was refused by her, is exactly the reverse of what really took place, as, in point of fact, she asked us for a seat, which we of course consented to give her, and it was with the object of availing herself of that seat as far as Stockton that she arranged to leave the valley on the same day with us.

Secondly—It was never even suggested that we should act as her escort in leaving the valley, as it was expressly arranged the evening before, at her own desire, that we should start at a certain hour, and she later, at her convenience, as, in her own words, "she knew the trail better than any guide." We did, in fact, not start till more than an hour after the specified time, and (so far is it from being true that she was then delayed by having to change her saddle) she had, in point of fact, not even left her bedroom, nor was she ready to start when our guide left more than half an hour later.

Thirdly—There was no arrangement whatever, as to waiting for her at Inspiration Point, which would indeed have been quite out of the question, as we, having ourselves started with a guide, and having never been over the trail before, were quite unable, through the snow which was then falling, to tell which Inspiration Point was. We did wait for more than two hours, under the first shelter we came to, at a house about half way on the trail, and only then went on on the assurance of our guide, who had in the meantime come up, that, in his judgment, considering the state of the weather when he left the valley, if Mrs. YELVERTON had started at all she must have turned back, and we felt certain that anybody who knew the trail at all could have no difficulty in following the track left by our five horses through the snow. We heard, moreover, that Mr. HUTCHINGS intended to start on the following day, and thought it most probable that she had waited to accompany him.

Owing to this delay, we ourselves did not reach CLARK's till late at night, having lost our way several times.

We may add that we waited at CLARK's twenty-four hours, somewhat to our own inconvenience, on the chance that Mrs. YELVERTON might leave the valley the next day and be able to make use of our carriage; and that immediately on first hearing of her misfortune we took the only means in our power of expressing our sympathy for it, which, I trust, we should do under similar circumstances to any woman into whose company we might be thrown.

It is not our business to suggest the motives which may have prompted such an abuse of facts for the purpose of aspersing our characters, nor would it be fitting for us to answer in any way the taunts as to English bravery, in which the writer of the paragraph to which we have referred indulges, but we trust that in justice to us you will insert this letter, which is a truthful and accurate statement of the circumstances of the case, as far as we are concerned in them.

We have the honor to be, Sirs, your obedient servants,

JOHN W. HERVEY,
H. STRUTT,
CYRIL FLOWERS.

Saengerlust—The Annual Festival.

The Saengerlust Association, last night, at the Harmonic Rooms, in Essex-street, gave its annual entertainment of a musical and social character, which was largely enjoyed by a large assemblage. A rich programme of vocal and musical exercises was presented, in which the Saengerbund of Williamsburg assisted, and some choice and favorite choruses were rendered by the vocalists of these two societies, who, at the opening jointly chanted the "Ossian" of BESCHNITT, which was rendered with grand effect. The programme was varied by the solo performances of Mr. EIFNER on the piano and the violin. It was concluded by the rendition of the famous German war song, "The Sentinel on the Rhine," (*Die Wacht am Rhein*,) which was rendered with splendid effect by the well-trained vocalists of the Saengerlust, arousing the enthusiasm of the audience to the highest degree. The concert hall was tastefully decorated with the national colors of Northern and Southern Germany, and the Stars and Stripes. Prominent among the flags was the splendid banner of the Saengerlust Society. The affair was wound up by a *soirée dansante*, which was enjoyed until an early hour this morning. The Saengerlust Society has been in existence some fifteen years, and is composed of 140 members, of whom about seventy are active singers.

A Habeas Corpus in the Callicot Case.

In the United States Circuit Court, on Saturday morning, before Judge WOODRUFF, W. O. BARTLETT, Esq., moved for an order to show cause why a writ of habeas corpus should not issue, directed to Gen. PILLSBURY, keeper of the Albany Penitentiary, for the body of THEOPHILUS C. CALLICOT, together with the cause of his imprisonment.

Judge WOODRUFF asked if Mr. CALLICOT had not been pardoned.

Mr. BARTLETT replied that there was a public rumor that he had been pardoned, and that it was not from any want of respect toward the Attorney-General and the President, or any lack of appreciation of their intended act of clemency, that this motion was made; but that it made a great difference to Mr. CALLICOT, and more especially to his family, whether he came out of prison as a pardoned convict, or as an innocent man who has been illegally convicted and wrongfully punished; and that, to his mind, it was so clear that Mr. CALLICOT's conviction was illegal, and that the Court which sentenced him had no jurisdiction in his case, that he desired to be heard on the subject.

Judge WOODRUFF granted the order, returnable Dec. 14, and directed notice to be given to the United States District-Attorney for the Eastern District, where Mr. CALLICOT was tried.

Soldiers and Sailors of the Fourth Assembly District.

The soldiers and sailors of the Fourth Assembly District have organized a permanent association with the election of the following officers: President, JAMES MURRAY; Vice-President, JAMES H. HART; Recording Secretary, FRANK C. HOPKINS; Corresponding Secretary, W. G. CLEAR; Treasurer, THOMAS E. GROGAN; Sergeant-at-Arms, CHARLES SMITH. After the election of officers the following resolution was passed:

Resolved, That we, the Soldiers' and Sailors' Association of the Fourth Assembly District, recommend to the soldiers and sailors of the State of New-York U. S. GRANT for renomination as President of the United States in 1872.

The President of the Association, Private JAMES MURRAY, was the only private among the delegates to the Chicago Convention of soldiers and sailors in 1868, that nominated Gen. GRANT for the Presidency. Private MURRAY represented the Fifth Congressional District of New-York.

The First Brigade of Cavalry Disbanded.

By General Orders No. 28 from the Adjutant-General's Office at Albany, it is directed that the First Brigade Cavalry be disbanded, and the Brigadier-General commanding the same and his staff officers be rendered supernumerary, and that the several regiments and separate troops composing the said brigade be disposed of as follows: The First Regiment will be transferred to the First Brigade; the Third Regiment will be transferred to the Second Brigade; the separate troop "Washington Gray Cavalry," will be transferred to the Third Brigade, and the separate troop cavalry, Capt. KARL KLEIM, will report direct to Headquarters of the First Division. Troops E and I of the First Regiment Cavalry, will be consolidated and designated as Troop E, with the following-named officers:

Capt. —— ——, First Lieut. CHRISTIAN HOCHMEISTER, Second Lieut. FREDERICK HEIMBACH, Second Lieut. JACOB KOHEM. Troops C and D of the Third Regiment Cavalry will be consolidated and designated as Troop D, with the following-named officers: Capt. —— ——; First Lieut. WM. BURCKHARD; Second-Lieut. GEO. M. HOFFMAN, Second Lieut. —— ——. All officers of the troop above specified not named will be rendered supernumerary.

A New Catholic Church at Kingsbridge—Dedication Services.

The dedication of St. John's Church, Kingsbridge, yesterday morning, proved an event of much interest to the Catholic population of that district. Several prominent residents of the vicinity were present, among them being CHARLES O'CONOR and family, and MATTHEW T. BRENNAN and family. The church, which is capable of holding about 5,000 persons, was crowded to excess, while at least 1,000 were congregated around. Several Temperance societies from New-York, with bands of music, were drawn up in line near the church to receive the Archbishop. The band and choir of Manhattan College rendered MOZART's Twelfth Mass in creditable style. The celebrant of the high mass was Father MCNIERNEY, the Archbishop's Secretary, assisted by the Deacon and Sub-Deacon, Fathers PETIT and SMITH respectively, of St. John's College, Fordham. Archbishop MCCLOSKEY, after the gospel, preached an appropriate sermon from Apocalypse, twenty-first chapter and first verse.

The American Tract Society.

A meeting of the friends of the American Tract Society was held last evening at the South Reformed Church, corner of Fifth-avenue and Twenty-first-street. Rev. Dr. ROGERS was the first speaker, and ably pointed out the objects of the Society, and its claims on public support. Dr. STEVENSON related some interesting incidents in reference to the work of the Tract Society, and made an earnest appeal for its support. There was one impression, he said, left upon his mind after traveling over the great West, viz.: that the Tract Society has a mighty field for its labors. America is capable of containing a population as large as that of the world at present, and before the close of the century it will reach 100 millions, and the seat of empire will undoubtedly be in the far West. Dr. STEVENSON related several instances of self-denial on the part of colporteurs, whose salary he said was only $300 per annum. He closed by referring to the success which attended the labors of one of those missionaries in Cincinnati, by which in an indirect manner the Bible was still retained in the schools. After a few remarks by Rev. Dr. GANSE, the meeting was brought to a close.

The German War Fund Collections.

Consul-General JOHANNES ROESSING on Saturday transmitted another remittance of the German war fund collections, in aid of the wounded in Germany, to the Central Station at Berlin, amounting to 10,000 thalers. This makes, with previous remittances, a total of 310,000 thalers. The subscriptions received at the General Consulate, during the past week, amounted to $5,323 90. This amount includes a contribution of $1,011 30 by the Germans at Utica, $702 by the German Patriotic Aid Society of Rock Island, Ill.; $28 50 by the German Evangelical congregation at Tonawanda, N. Y.; $43 by the Germans at Newburg; $270 by the German Patriotic Aid Society at Kenton, Ohio; $474 by the Hanover Society, in Brooklyn; $150 by the Germans of the Fourth Ward, third contribution; $100 by the Casper Club in this City; $68 by the Turnverein at Jackson, Mo. According to the official report of Mr. EMIL SAUER, the Treasurer of the General Committee of the German patriotic aid societies, just issued, it appears that the subscriptions under the auspices of this organization have reached the sum of $202,060 73, of which $190,548 75 have been transmitted to Berlin, while $5,259 82 is deposited in bank.

The French "Tombala."

The French drawing yesterday, at the Union Assembly Rooms, in Grand-street, for the benefit of the fund in aid of the wounded defenders of France, was attended by fully 3,000 persons, a large portion of whom were ladies. The affair was a complete success. Not less than 3,000 lots were disposed of in the drawing, principally composed of articles of value and usefulness. The drawing took place under the auspices of the French Committee of National Defense.

The Committee was composed of Messrs. BELTIER, President, A. FLAUREND, DEBUCHY, and CONSTANT, who, after the winding up of the affairs of the "Tombala," propose to engage in the publication of a French Republican paper. For the drawing, 3,000 chances were disposed of at $1 each, consequently $3,000 was realized by the affair. About 300 or 400 of the remaining chances were taken by Mr. FOUGERA. The drawing was continued all day, until completed at a late hour in the evening. The greatest enthusiasm was expressed by the multitude assisting in this patriotic and charitable enterprise, and this feeling of cheerfulness was no doubt heightened by the news of the successes of the besieged at the French capital.

LOCAL NEWS IN BRIEF.

NEW-YORK.

The premises owned by St. Ann's Catholic Church, on Eighth-street, near Fourth-avenue, it is reported, have been purchased by Mr. A. T. STEWART for $130,000. The property comprises the church and rectory on Eighth-street, and also a house and lot on Fourth-avenue connected with it. The sale was effected by E. G. LOCKE, real estate broker, No. 141 Eighth-street. The congregation now worshiping at the church will remove, about the 1st of January, to their new church, on Twelfth-street, between Third and Fourth avenues.

On Friday night last, between 11 and 12 o'clock, three dry goods clerks, and members of the Early Closing Association, named respectively PATRICK MADDEN, FRANCIS MCCABE and LAWRENCE WALSH, jumped off a Third-avenue car on which they were riding, and, as is alleged, fired a volley of stones at the plate-glass window of Mr. PATRICK MCCANN's dry goods store, No. 564 Third-avenue. They shattered two panes of glass, and did other damage, to repair which it will cost $40. The parties were arraigned in the Yorkville Police Court, yesterday morning, and were held each in $500 bail, which was furnished by Mr. CORNELIUS O'DONNELL, proprietor of the dry goods store, No. 17 Catharine-street.

Two burglars, at an late hour Saturday afternoon, entered the apartment of BRIDGET O'KEEFE, domestic with Mrs. TAYLOR, on the upper floor of the tenement building No. 245 Tenth-avenue. The woman hearing the men enter called for assistance from her neighbors, when one of the ruffians beat her over the head with an iron jimmy. Another of the female occupants heard the girl's screams, and ran into the street for Officer BUCK, who found the burglars gone when he arrived. The girl's wounds were not dangerous.

The Central Park meteorological report for last week sets forth the following facts and figures: Barometer—Mean, 29.972 inches; maximum at 9 A. M. Nov. 30, 30.33 inches; minimum at 1 P. M. Dec. 2, 29.612 inches; range, .888 inch. Thermometer—Mean, 47.1°; maximum at 4 P. M. Nov. 29, 65.2°; minimum at 5 A. M. Dec. 1, 33.2°; range, 32°. There was no rain last week. Distance traveled by the wind during the week, 1,326 miles.

While CHARLES MACKHOLM, of No. 475 Pearl-street, was attending the pastry cook's ball, yesterday morning, at the Casino, in East Houston-street, he was robbed of his gold watch and chain, valued at $80. He caused the arrest of ABEL DURING and THEODORE GRIEF on suspicion, and the watch was discovered concealed in DURING's stocking. As both men had acted in collusion, Judge HOGAN held them both for trial.

Officer JOHN FINLEY, of the Eighth Precinct Police, arrested JOHN MELDRUM, yesterday, on a charge of arson, in setting fire to the premises No. 133 Greene-street, occupied by LAURA BARMORE, yesterday morning. The prisoner was arraigned before Justice SHANDLEY, at Jefferson Market, and fully committed for trial in default of bail. MELDRUM is a native of New-York, aged thirty years, and resides at No. 152 Prince-street.

The ladies of Poughkeepsie have sent a large quantity of goods to the German Young Men's Christian Association for their Fair in aid of the building fund of the Association. The Fair, however, has been postponed until after the holidays, in consequence of the great number of Fairs at present, and to enable other churches, from which help has been promised, to aid in the enterprise.

THEODORE P. MUNSON, aged thirty, who was severely injured on the 15th ult., by the machinery of Messrs. INGERSOLL, WATSON & Co.'s, chair factory, No. 71 Bowery, died yesterday at Bellevue Hospital. Coroner KEENAN ordered the body to be removed to the late residence of the deceased, No. 5 East Twenty-fifth-street, where he will hold an inquest today.

We are pained to learn of the death of Mr. WM. L. CISCO, for some forty-two years ship-news collector at this port, who died on Saturday, at 2 o'clock P. M., of pneumonia, aged seventy years and ten months. His funeral will take place on Tuesday, at 1 o'clock P. M., from the old Dutch Church, at Stapleton, Staten Island.

JAMES MCFARLAND, aged twenty-nine, while intoxicated, yesterday, in West Sixteenth-street, was tormented by a group of boys, who angered him to that extent that he threw a brick at them. The missile struck MARY A. COSGROVE, aged seven years, on the head, and inflicted a severe wound. The girl was taken home, to No. 445 West Sixteenth-street, and MCFARLAND was arrested.

MARGARET BRIERTY, a domestic employed by ROBERT BOYD, at No. 350 East Eighty-second-street, was arrested, last night, on a charge of arson, in causing a fire on the third floor of the dwelling. She was seen to come from a room five minutes before the flames were discovered, and the fire had evidently been burning some time. A damage of $200 was the result.

At the Essex Market Police Court, yesterday, before Judge LEDWITH, JOHN MCCARTHY and DAVID HINES were held for breaking into the store of WM. RESENBERG, No. 46 West Broadway, and stealing woolen shawls worth $25. HENRY VOGEL was also committed for stealing several milk cans, worth $54, the property of JOHN HEALY, No. 52 Laurens-street.

BRIDGET KANE, of No. 108 Greene-street had a fight, early yesterday morning, with another abandoned woman, at the corner of Prince and Greene streets. AUGUSTUS PAUL, of No. 113 Greene-street, attempted to separate the women, when BRIDGET stabbed him in the shoulder with a pen-knife, causing a severe wound. She was arrested.

SAMUEL FLEPORRY, of No. 510 West Forty-third-street, while intoxicated, early yesterday morning, was assaulted in Forty-fourth-street by a gang of roughs, who knocked him down and took from his person a small sum of money, and then escaped. FLEPORRY was detained by the Police until he became sober.

The Mercantile Library Association announce that Miss ANNA E. DICKINSON will deliver the third lecture of their course at Steinway Hall on Monday evening next, Dec. 12. Her subject will be "Joan of Arc," and the lecture cannot fail to be most interesting. The sale of reserved seats will begin this morning at DUTTON's, No. 713 Broadway, and at the library.

Rev. O. H. TIFFANY, D. D., will deliver a lecture, this evening, at St. Paul's M. E. Church, Newark, under the auspices of the Young Men's Union of that church, on the subject, "What I saw in California." The knowledge of Dr. TIFFANY on this subject, and his ability as a speaker, will no doubt render his lecture both instructive and entertaining.

EDWARD MCCABE, a watchman, aged fifty, employed to watch the premises Nos. 1, 3 and 5 Bond-street, now in progress of demolition, was seriously injured, yesterday, by the fall of a wall.

The Princess EDITHA, so called, lies dangerously ill at the Hahnemann Hospital, in this City, under the care of Dr. SEEGER. She is suffering from bleeding of the lungs.

BROOKLYN.

At a late hour on Saturday night, the horses attached to Judge TROY's carriage ran away, on Montague-street, near the Academy of Music, upset the vehicle, and injured the driver severely. There was no person inside the carriage.

About 1 o'clock yesterday morning JOHN MURPHY, a youth of festive habits, was arrested and locked up by Officer FAUGHNAN, of the Third Precinct, for destroying the fixtures, cracking the tumblers and breaking the windows of JOHN KENNEY's "gin palace," at No. 345 Hamilton-avenue.

Nine stationary engines will commence at 9 o'clock this morning the work of pumping the water out of the caisson of the East River bridge; and it is believed by the Chief Engineer that the entire operation will be completed in about five hours.

About 9 o'clock on Saturday night the house of WILLIAM R. WOOD, No. 291 Clermont-avenue, was entered by a sneak-thief, through the front hall door, and robbed of $50 worth of clothing.

The silk knitting factory of A. C. BECKMAN, at the corner of South Eleventh and First streets, was entered by thieves some time between 6 o'clock on Saturday night and 5 o'clock yesterday morning, and robbed of $630 worth of silk.

The grocery-store of JACOB MOORE, at the corner of Flushing-avenue and Morrell-street, was cleared of its stock of wines, cigars, chewing-tobacco and small change, representing in all about $125, yesterday morning, by burglars.

THOMAS DOYLE, of Twenty-first-street, near Fifth-avenue, was arrested yesterday morning on complaint of THOS. HIGGINS, who charges him with stealing $40 from his trunk.

LONG ISLAND.

The location of the Queens County Courthouse, which has troubled the Board of Supervisors for the last fifty years, is now in a fair way of being settled. There are six towns in the county, and as the three Supervisors from the eastern towns favor an eastern location, and the three from the western towns a western location, it has been impossible to fix upon any place. Since the incorporation of Long Island City it has been evident that soon, perhaps at the coming session of the Legislature, a new Supervisor would be added from that city, ending the dead-lock in that body. In view of this fact, efforts have been made the past week to settle on some location, and it is now currently reported that the Supervisor from Newtown will not vote for Mineola, the location desired by the eastern towns, which will end the difficulty. The determination of the Supreme Court Judges to order the Courts held in the new Town Hall, Jamaica, has probably aided the Supervisors in coming to this settlement of the vexed question.

At the close of the last session of Congress a resolution was passed authorizing the Committee on Commerce to make an informal personal examination of the operations at Hell Gate. The Committee had made arrangements that its Chairman, Hon. NATHAN DIXON, of Rhode Island, should appoint a sub-committee to make the examination during the recess, and the week before the setting of Congress was decided upon as the time. Although Hon. H. A. REEVES, the member from the First District, attempted to get the members of the sub-committee together, and wrote the Chairman, it was without avail, and the time is now expired. This shows the interest taken by the Committee on Commerce in the removal of obstructions in New-York Harbor.

Within a few days a great commotion has arisen among the contractors of Newtown, on account of the refusal of Town Assessor FURMEN to sign a large number of road warrants which had been presented to him. As his signature is necessary before any money can be drawn for the repairs of roads, it is of vital importance to those holding these documents. There is a rumor that there is some fraud in connection with the warrants. An unsuccessful attempt was made to browbeat the Assessor and force him to sign the warrants.

The old church at East Hampton, now 152 years old, has been sold to LEWIS JONES for $200, who proposes to tear it down, using the material for the construction of a house. Dr. LYMAN BEECHER, the father of HENRY WARD BEECHER, preached in this church for eleven years. Many other eminent divines have discoursed within its walls. For a long time it was the finest structure on the island, and probably is now the oldest on it.

The new public school-house, recently erected at Southold, was formally occupied for the first time on Thursday. Appropriate addresses were delivered by Rev. Mr. WHITTAKER, and others. The building is commodious and well adapted for the purpose for which it was constructed. Mr. A. M. YOUNG, who has been Principal for a number of years, still has charge of the school.

The Queens County Agricultural Society have empowered the Board of Managers to make such arrangements for alteration of the fair grounds as shall be for the best interest of the Society and A. T. STEWART.

A marble slab in memory of Rev. JOSEPH A. COPP, D. D., for many years pastor of the Presbyterian Church of Sag Harbor, has been placed on the east side of the main entrance of the church. Mr. COPP died Nov. 9, in Chelsea, Mass.

On Saturday night, the street lamps of Long Island City were lighted for the first time, and gave a very cheerful appearance to the place, especially Hunter's Point.

NEW-JERSEY.

The New-Englanders residing in Jersey City and Hudson County propose to celebrate "Forefathers' Day" with a grand dinner. The anniversary is the two hundred and fiftieth of the landing of the Pilgrims at Plymouth. A meeting for perfecting the arrangements for the celebration will be held at Taylor's Hotel, Jersey City, this evening.

The new public hall over Keplar's Market, Jersey City, will be formally opened on Thursday night next. On the occasion the Harmonic Society will render HANDEL's grand oratorio of the "Creation." Mme. ANNA BISHOP, who is seventy years of age, but who is one of the finest oratorio singers in America, has been engaged to render the soprano solos.

Bishop BAYLEY, of the diocese of New-Jersey, yesterday, administered the rite of confirmation to nearly 200 children, at St. Peter's Catholic Church, Jersey City. After confirmation, the Bishop, who has lately returned from the Ecumenical Council at Rome, delivered a lecture on "Rome as it Was and Is." Rome he characterized as the most religious city in the world. Its piety he attributes to the presence of large numbers of clergy, and to the purity of its laws and their administration.

JAMES A. VREELAND, a young man whose parents reside on Bergen Hill, fell from a canal-boat on the Hackensack River, near the Newark plank road on Saturday evening, and was drowned. He was steering the boat and while leaning upon the helm it broke, precipitating him into the river.

A project is on foot to establish a new public library at Hackensack. Over 1,000 has been collected for this purpose.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Saturday, Dec. 3.—American Securities and Stocks opened and closed quiet. The course of the market during the day is indicated by the following table:

	11½ A. M.	1½ P. M.
Consols for money..........	91⅞@91⅞	92
Consols for account..........	91⅞@91⅞	92
United States 5-20s, 1862..........	88⅜	88¼
United States 5-20s, 1865, old....	87⅞	87⅞
United States 5-20s, 1867..........	90	90
United States 10-40s..........	87	87
Ill. Cent. Railroad Shares..........	111⅞	111⅞
Erie Railroad Shares..........	21⅞	21⅞
At. & Gt. West. R.R. Shares..	28	28

FRANKFORT, Dec. 3.—United States Bonds are steady; Five-twenties of 1862 closed at 94⅞.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 3.—COTTON opened steady at 9⅛d.@9¼d.; closed dull; Middling Uplands opened at 9d.; closed at 8⅞d.@9d.; Middling Orleans, 9⅛d.: the sales of the day foot up 10,000 bales, including 2,000 bales for export and speculation; the shipments of Cotton from Bombay up to yesterday, since the last report, have been 2,300 bales. PORK closed firmer. BEEF, 125s. WHEAT—California White, 11s. 7d.; Red Winter, 10s. 9d.

LONDON, Dec. 3—11½ A. M.—SUGAR to arrive opened firmer.

BREMEN, Dec. 3.—PETROLEUM, 6 thalers 22 groats.

HAVANA, Dec. 3.—SUGAR—Market without decided change; sales of the week, 8,000 boxes; exports during the week from Havana and Matanzas, 12,000 boxes and 300 hhds., of which 3,500 boxes were for the United States; stock remaining in warehouse at Havana and Matanzas, 50,000 boxes and 600 hhds. FREIGHTS flat. BUTTER in demand; quoted at 35c.@45c. COAL-OIL quiet. FLOUR dull at $12@$13. HAMS in demand. LARD dull; Kegs, 20c.; Tins, 24½c.@25c. LUMBER firm; White Pine, $34@$36; Pitch Pine, $30@$32. POTATOES buoyant; quoted at $4 75@$5 25. BOX SHOOKS, 9½ reals. Hogshead SHOOKS, $2 50@$2 87½. Empty HOGSHEADS in demand at $3 25. NAVAL STORES firm. HOOPS firm; Long-shaved, $50; Short-shaved, $40. EXCHANGE—On London, 19½@20½ ℘ cent. premium; on United States, currency, sixty days' sight, 2@3 discount; short sight, 1@1½ discount; in gold, sixty days' sight, 7½@8 premium; short sight, 9½ premium.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

CINCINNATI, Dec. 3.—COTTON dull and unchanged. FLOUR—Light demand; holders firm; Family, $5 20@$5 50. WHEAT advancing, with a fair demand; Red, $1 16@$1 18. CORN steady, with a moderate demand; Ear, 50c.@52c. RYE quiet and unchanged. OATS quiet, unchanged, scarce and firm. BARLEY steady, with a moderate demand. Mess PORK—Light demand; holders firm at $19@$19 25. LARD in good demand at full prices for Steam, to fill New-York contracts; little offering for future delivery at 11½c., cash; Kettle dull and unsettled; 12c. asked. BULK MEATS dull and unsettled; asking, 7c. for Shoulders, 10c. for Clear Rib Sides and 10½c. for Clear Sides, loose. BACON—Only a limited jobbing demand; sales at 12c. for Shoulders, 14c. for Clear Rib Sides, and 15c. for Clear Sides, packed. HOGS in good demand at full prices; $6 40@$6 60 gross, $7 80@$7 90 net; receipts, 8,000 head. WHISKY in fair demand at an advance to 83c.@84c. EXCHANGE par. Green MEATS, 5c. for Shoulders, 8½c. for Clear Rib Sides, 10c. for Clear Sides, and 11c. for Light Hams.

CHICAGO, Dec. 3.—FLOUR quiet and firmer; Spring Extras, $4 50@$5 50. FLOUR fairly active but unsettled. No. 2, $1 04@$1 05¼ for cash; $1 05¼@$1 05½ seller last half December; during the afternoon dull; seller last half December, $1 05¼; cash nominal. CORN a shade lower at 50½c.@51c. for Old No. 2; during the afternoon, Old, 50c.; New, 43c. OATS declining with a fair demand; No. 2, 38c. RYE steady with a moderate demand; No. 2, 68c.@69c. BARLEY firm with a fair demand; No. 2, 78½c. HIGHWINES steady at 83½c. iron; 83c. wood bound. Mess PORK, $18 75 cash; $18 50@$18 62½c. future delivery. Dressed HOGS steady at $7@$7 50. Live HOGS firm and higher at $6 25@$6 75. CATTLE quiet and unchanged. RECEIPTS—7,000 bbls. Flour, 88,000 bushels Wheat, 78,000 bushels Corn, 22,000 bushels Oats, 3,000 bushels Rye, 5,000 bushels Barley, 8,000 Hogs, 1,000 Cattle. SHIPMENTS—4,000 bbls. Flour, 1,000 bushels Wheat, 14,000 bushels Corn, 2,000 bushels Oats, 2,800 Hogs, 1,000 Cattle.

OSWEGO, N. Y., Dec. 3.—FLOUR steady and unchanged; sales, 1,300 bbls. at $6 75 for No. 1 Spring; $7 for Amber Winter; $7 50 for White; $8 25 for Double Extra. WHEAT steady; sales, 5,000 bushels No. 1 Milwaukee Club at $1 30, and 4,900 bushels Red Wabash at $1 33. CORN dull; sales, 1,200 bushels at 82c., and 5,000 bushels on private terms. OATS quiet, Western at 58c. BARLEY quiet. PEAS dull; sales, 1,000 bushels Canada on private terms. CORN-MEAL $1 70 for bolted; $1 60 for unbolted, ℘ cwt. MILL-FEED unchanged; Shorts, $19@$20; Middlings, $30@$33, ℘ ton. HIGHWINES, 88½c.@89c. Railroad FREIGHTS—Flour to Boston, 68c.; to New-York, 58c.; to Albany, 50c.; Grain and Mill-feed to Boston, $6 80; to New-York, $5 80; to Albany, $5, ℘ ton. Lake IMPORTS—8,800 bushels Barley. Canal EXPORTS—12,000 bushels Wheat. The amount of Grain on the canals from Buffalo and Oswego, as far as can be ascertained, is as follows: Wheat, 400,000 bushels; Corn, 15,800 bushels; Oats, 157,000 bushels; Barley, 390,000 bushels; Rye, 20,800 bushels.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 3.—COTTON dull and nominal; Middling, 15¾c.; sales, 300 bales; net receipts, 121 bales; coastwise, 54 bales; total, 175 bales; stock, 7,635 bales. FLOUR active and firm; Howard-street Superfine, $5@$5 50; do. Extra, $6@$6 50; do. Family, $6 75@$8 25; City Mills Superfine, $5@$6 75; do. Extra, $6 25@$7 25; do. Family, $7 75@$9 75; Western Superfine, $4 75@$5 25; do. Extra, $5 75@$6 25; do. Family, $6 50@$7 25. WHEAT dull; Choice White, $1 70@$1 75; Good to Prime, $1 40@$1 65; Prime to Choice Red, $1 50@$1 70; Fair to Good, $1 25@$1 45; Common, $1 10@$1 20; Ohio and Indiana, $1 33@$1 35. CORN better; White, 71c.@72c.; Yellow, 73c.@74c. OATS dull at 50c. RYE, 75c.@85c. PROVISIONS dull, entirely nominal, no demand, and nothing doing. Mess PORK at $22 50 for New. BACON—Clear Ribs, 16c.; Shoulders, 14c. HAMS, 18c.@20c. LARD, 13½c.@14c. WHISKY steady at 89c.@90c.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 3.—COTTON dull; Middling Upland, 16c.; Middling Orleans, 16½c.@16¾c. FLOUR very flat; Extra Family, $5 50@$6 25 for Spring Wheat; $5 75@$6 25 for Pennsylvania; $6@$7 25 for low and choice Ohio. WHEAT in limited demand; Indiana Red, $1 40; Amber, $1 45@$1 47. RYE sells at 93c. CORN dull and weak; Old Yellow, 83c.; New, 72c.@76c. OATS steady and in request at 54c.@55c. COFFEE in good demand; Rio, 15c.@17½c., gold; Laguayra, 16½c.@16¾c. SUGAR and MOLASSES unchanged. PROVISIONS tending downward. Mess PORK, $22 50. LARD, 13½c. PETROLEUM quiet; Crude, 15½c.; Refined, 22½c.@22¾c. WHISKY sells at 90c. for Western iron.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 3.—COTTON dull and nominal. FLOUR dull and unchanged. WHEAT dull. CORN firmer; Mixed, in bulk, 43c.@48c.; Yellow, 48c.@49c. OATS dull at 42c.@45c. BARLEY dull; Spring No. 2, 88c. RYE, nothing doing. HIGHWINES firm at 86c. TOBACCO, HEMP and BAGGING unchanged. PROVISIONS firm. Mess PORK, $18 75@$19 25; sales, 1,000 bbls. seller in one month at $19. BULK MEATS—Shoulders, 7½c.@8c.; Clear Rib Sides, 10½c.@11c.; Clear Sides, 11c.@11½c. BACON easier; Clear Sides, 15½c.@16c. LARD jobbing at 12c. HOGS firmer at $6@$6 50. CATTLE unchanged. RECEIPTS—4,500 bbls. Flour, 26,000 bushels Wheat, 1,000 Hogs.

ALBANY, Dec. 3.—WHEAT without important change, and only a limited business doing. RYE firm; sales 500 bushels from store at $1 02. CORN dull but prices unchanged; sales 4 cars New State at 85c., and lots of Round Yellow in bags at 85c.; Old Western Mixed do. at 90c. BARLEY, more doing but market favors buyers; sales 6,200 bushels Canada West, to go down the river on private terms; 9,500 bushels do. at $1 15, free of storage, and 3 cars No. 2 Two-Rowed State at 80c. OATS unchanged; sales 14,000 bushels Ohio, in store, on private terms, and one car State at 62c.

LOUISVILLE, Dec. 3.—TOBACCO—Sales, 35 hhds., at $5@$6 50 for common to good Lugs; $6 75@$11 for low to medium Leaf. BAGGING unchanged. HEMP and FLAX, 27½c.@28c. COTTON steady; Middling, 14¾. FLOUR steady at $5 25. GRAIN—Nothing doing. Live HOGS, $6@$6 50. PROVISIONS firm. Mess PORK at $19; Rump, $14. BULK SHOULDERS, 7½c.; Clear Rib, 10½c.; Clear Sides, 10¾c. Green MEATS from block—Shoulders, 6c.; Clear Rib, 10c. LARD—Prime Leaf, in tierces, 12c. WHISKY firmer at 83c.@84c.

BUFFALO, Dec. 3.—Market generally dull and prices only can be quoted nominally as follows: WHEAT, No. 2 Chicago Spring, $1 18. CORN, No. 2 Old, 67c.; New Western, 65c. OATS, No. 2 Western, at 50c. RYE, Western, 90c. Other articles unchanged. RECEIPTS—3,000 bbls. Flour, 58,000 bushels Wheat, 9,000 bushels Corn, 4,000 bushels Oats, 29,000 bushels Barley.

MILWAUKEE, Dec. 3.—FLOUR declining. WHEAT active; No. 1 Milwaukee, $1 06½; No. 2, $1 05. OATS firm; No. 2, 41c. CORN unchanged. RYE—No. 1, 70c.@71c. BARLEY—No. 2 Spring, 76c.@77c. Dressed HOGS tending upward; sales at $7 50@$7 75. RECEIPTS—5,000 bbls. Flour, 66,000 bushels Wheat. SHIPMENTS—3,000 bbls. Flour, 2,000 bushels Wheat.

TOLEDO, Dec. 3.—FLOUR steady. WHEAT steady, with a moderate demand; No. 1 Red Wabash, $1 25; No. 2, $1 21. CORN quiet and unchanged. OATS quiet and unchanged. RECEIPTS—3,000 bbls. Flour, 5,000 bushels Wheat, 21,000 bushels Corn, 3,000 bushels Oats. SHIPMENTS—12,000 bbls. Flour, 24,000 bushels Wheat, 97,000 bushels Corn, 22,000 bushels Oats.

NEW-ORLEANS, Dec. 3.—COTTON dull but not lower; Middling, 15c.@15¼c.; sales, 3,000 bales; net receipts, 6,247 bales; coastwise, 634 bales; total, 6,881 bales; exports to the Continent, 201 bales to Barcelona; coastwise, 1,584 bales; stock, 124,101 bales.

NEW-ORLEANS, La., Dec. 3.—CORN firmer; White, 80c. BRAN, $1 05. BACON—Shoulders higher at 14c. SUGAR—Prime, 9¾c.@10c. MOLASSES—Prime, 55c.@57c. Other articles unchanged. EXCHANGE—Sterling, 120¼; New-York Sight, ¼ discount. GOLD, 111.

MEMPHIS, Dec. 3.—COTTON dull; Middling, 14¾c.; receipts, 3,330 bales; shipments, 2,311 bales. FLOUR dull; Superfine Winter, $4 75. CORN firm at 67c.@70c. OATS firm and scarce. PORK dull and nominal. BULK MEATS dull; Shoulders, 8c.; Sides, 11¾c.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Dec. 3.—Spirits TURPENTINE quiet at 42c. Strained RESIN steady at $1 50. Crude TURPENTINE unchanged. TAR unchanged. COTTON dull at 14¼c.

CLEVELAND, Dec. 3.—WHEAT dull; No. 1 Red, $1 25. CORN steady; new shelled, 58c. OATS nominal. PETROLEUM quiet; Refined, 20c. for car-lots; Crude, $4.

DETROIT, Dec. 3.—FLOUR quiet and unchanged. WHEAT active; Extra, $1 32; No. 1, $1 20. CORN easier at 58c. OATS easier; State, 44c. Dressed HOGS, $7 20@$7 70.

MOBILE, Dec. 3.—COTTON quiet; Middling, 14¼c.; sales, 1,500 bales; net receipts, 2,106 bales; exports to Great Britain, 5,277 bales; coastwise, 536 bales; stock, 51,813 bales.

CHARLESTON, Dec. 3.—COTTON dull and lower; Middling, 14¾c.; sales, 400 bales; net receipts, 2,775 bales; exports, coastwise, 2,357 bales; stock, 29,237 bales.

BOSTON, Dec. 3.—COTTON quiet; Middling, 16c.; sales, 200 bales; net receipts, 78 bales; coastwise, 312 bales; total, 390 bales; stock, 5,500 bales.

SAVANNAH, Dec. 3.—COTTON quiet, but firm; Middling, 14¾c.@15c.; sales 2,000 bales; net receipts, 3,553 bales; stock, 78,386 bales.

NORFOLK, Dec. 3.—COTTON dull; Low Middling, 14¼c.; sales 200 bales; net receipts, 1,842 bales; exports coastwise, 500 bales; stock, 7,339 bales.

GALVESTON, Dec. 3.—COTTON quiet; good ordinary, 13c.; sales 400 bales; net receipts, 594 bales; exports coastwise, 43 bales; stock, 31,444.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Dec. 3.—COTTON in fair demand, but the market is weak and lower; Middling, 14¼c.@14¾c; sales, 1,020 bales; receipts, 1,340 bales.

WILMINGTON, Dec. 3.—COTTON weak; Middling, 14¾c.; sales, 275 bales; net receipts, 603 bales; stock, 2,572 bales.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FOR EUROPE.

Manhattan..........	Dec. 7..	New-York....	Liverpool
China..........	Dec. 7..	New-York....	Liverpool
Siberia..........	Dec. 8..	New-York....	Liverpool
America..........	Dec. 10..	New-York....	Bremen
France..........	Dec. 10..	New-York....	Liverpool
Pereir..........	Dec. 10..	New-York....	Brest
City of Washington..	Dec. 10..	New-York....	Liverpool
India..........	Dec. 10..	New-York....	Glasgow

FOR HAVANA AND VERA CRUZ.

Morro Castle..........	Dec. 8..	New-York....	Havana
Cleopatra..........	Dec. 9..	New-York....	Vera Cruz

Closing of Domestic Mails.

North, Poughkeepsie Way..........	5 A. M.; 2 P. M.
North, through via H. R. R. R. and New-York Central..........	5 A. M.; 4:00, 9 P. M.
North Way, via Harlem R. R., Chatham Four Corners..........	7 A. M.
East, via New-Haven..........	5 A. M.; 1:30, 6 P. M.
East, via Newport..........	3 P. M.
East, New-Haven Way..........	5 A. M.; 2:30 P. M.
East, Fall River, rail..........	6 P. M.
South, Through..........	7 A. M.; 7:00 P. M.
Philadelphia Way..........	5 A. M.; 4:30 P. M.
West Mail, through to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Louisville, Indianapolis, Columbus, Chicago, St. Paul, St. Joseph, Salt Lake and Denver..........	7 A. M.; 3:00 P. M.
West Mail, through to Cleveland, Toledo, and by A. & G. Western R. R. to Franklin and Meadville, Penn., &c..........	5 A. M.; 4:30 P. M.

NEWS PACKAGES FOR THE PRESS.

Captains and pursers of vessels arriving at this port are requested to deliver packages addressed to the New-York Associated Press, only to parties exhibiting the written authority of J. W. SIMONTON, General Agent.

News packages for the *Journal of Commerce, Times, Tribune, World, Sun, Express, Evening Post, Commercial Advertiser, Staats Zeitung* and *New-Yorker Demokrat*, should also be delivered only to the same parties.

Passengers Arrived.

In steam-ship De Soto, from New-Orleans.—F. Tuetel F. Hardy, M. Seargeant.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.....7:09 | Sun sets.....4:32 | Moon sets.....3:36

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook.5:39 | Gov. Island.6:18 | Hell Gate.....7:40

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....SUNDAY, Dec. 4.

Arrived.

Steam-ship De Soto, Mertor, from New-Orleans Nov. 25, with mdse. and passengers to Livingston, Fox & Co. Nov. 30, S. of Cape Hatteras, experienced a severe gale from the N. E. of 40 hours' duration. 2d inst., 1 P. M. 60 miles N. of Cape Hatteras, exchanged night signals with the steam-ship General Barnes, hence for Savannah.

Steam-ship Regulator, Brooks, Wilmington, N. C., 3 ds., with naval stores, &c., to J. Lorillard.

Steam-ship John Gibson, Winters, Washington and Alexandria, with mdse. and passengers to George B. Merrick.

Steam-ship Isaac Bell, Blakeman, Richmond, City Point and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.

Steam-ship Acushnet, Rector, New-Bedford, with mdse. and passengers to Ferguson & Wood.

Steam-ship Wm. P. Clyde, Sherwood, Philadelphia, with mdse. and passengers to J. Lorillard.

Steam-ship Herman Livingston, Cheeseman, Savannah 3 ds., with mdse. and passengers to Livingston, Fox & Co.

Steam-ship Cleopatra, Phillips, Havana Nov. 28, with mdse. and passengers to F. Alexandre & Sons.

Steam-ship Holland, (Br.,) Thomas, Liverpool Nov. 19 and Queenstown 20th, with mdse. and passengers to F. W. J. Hurst.

Steam-ship Sherman, Blanchard, New-Orleans Nov. 26, and S. W. Pass 27th, with mdse. and passengers to Frederick Baker.

Steam-ship South Carolina, Adkins, Charleston 3 ds., with mdse. and passengers to Henry R. Morgan & Co.

Ship Sir Robert Peel, Larrabee, London Oct. 1, and the Isle of Wight 3d, with mdse. and 20 passengers to Grinnell, Minturn & Co.

Ship Iris, (new, of Windsor, N. S.,) Curry, Windsor, N. S., via St. John, N. B., 5 ds., in ballast to Snow & Burgess.

Bark Amoy, (of Dundee,) Parkman, Colombo, Ceylon, July 27, with coffee, &c., to Chas. F. Ramsay & Co. Passed the Cape of Good Hope Sept. 19, St. Helena Oct. 2, and crossed the equator 13th in lon. 32 30; had no trades; off the Cape experienced heavy westerly gales, lasting 5 ds.; had calms and variable winds from the equator to Bermuda, and been 21 ds. from thence with occasional N. W. winds and short gales; Nov. 7, lat. 23 38, lon. 50 11, passed bark David Chapman steering W.; 9th, lat. 23 42, lon. 51 35, spoke ship Premier, from Calcutta for Boston. 102 ds. out.

Bark Pano'a, Nickerson, Smyrna 57 ds., with mdse. to Gomez, Wallis & Co.—vessel to Chase, Talbot & Co. Passed Gibraltar Nov. 3, and since had fine weather; has been 3 ds. N. of Hatteras.

Bark Staffa, of Pictou, Brookman, Port Caledonia 14 ds., with coal to Geo. H. Brewer.

Brig Haze, of Providence, Tilley, Norfolk 2 ds., with railroad ties to C. E. Keef—vessel to master.

Brig La Creole, (Dutch,) Spalckhaven, Maracaibo 25 ds., with coffee to Schmilinsky, Lotz & Co.—vessel to Dovale & Co. Has had strong N. W. gales the entire passage, and been 4 ds. N. of Hatteras; Nov. 24, lat. 26, lon. 72, passed brig Peri bound N.; left in port bark Ilva, for New-York in 8 ds.; schr. Joe Kelly, hence, just arrived.

Brig Crescent, (of Windsor, N. S.,) Faulkner, Port Johnson, for Halifax.

Schr. William C. Bee, (of Noank,) Chester, Jacksonville 8 ds., with lumber to Alsop & Clark—vessel to Fish & Co. Has been 5 ds. N. of Hatteras, with heavy N. and N. E. gales.

Schr. C. Lyon, Johnson, South Amboy, for Providence.

Schr. S. T. Wines, Hulse, Norfolk 7 ds., with timber to Flush & Co.

Schr. J. F. Myers, Northrup, Norfolk 7 ds., with railroad ties to Erie Railroad Co.

Schr. Horatio Nichols, Nichols, Alexandria 5 ds., with coal to American Coal Co.

Schr. John J. Ward, Deramar, Alexandria 4 ds., with coal to American Coal Co.

Schr. Frances Randolph, Fisher, Rondout, for Boston.

Schr. Carrie W. Johnson, Johnson, Boston, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Lady Antrim, Parker, Providence, for Rondout.

Schr. Henry Remsen, Allen, New-Haven, for Rondout.

Schr. B. Bradley, Bradley, New-Haven, for Elizabethport.

Schr. James Hoffman, Guptil, New-Haven, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Baltimore, Larder, New-Haven, for Elizabethport.

Schr. J. S. Bragdon, Weeks, Boston, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Grand Island, McIntyre, Rockland, with lime to J. R. Brown.

Schr. Phenix, Smith, Portland, Conn., for Elizabethport.

Schr. Geo. E. Prescott, Buckminster, Vinalhaven, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Koret, Porter, Calais, with lumber to Chase, Talbot & Co.

Schr. J. S. Lane, Adams, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Spray, Martin, Hartford, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Lizzie, Taylor, Portland, Conn.

Schr. Modesty, Weaver, Rondout, for Washington.

Schr. Oceanus, Avery, Alexandria, for Providence.

Schr. Annie J. Russell, Chapman, Portland, Conn.

Schr. S. J. Smith, Clark, Portland, Conn.

Schr. A. H. Cain, Brooks, Boston, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Sea Bird, Robinson, New-Haven.

Schr. Celeste, Roberts, Northport.

Schr. Maria & Elizabeth, Soper, Virginia.

Schr. Daniel G. Sawyer, Loper, Virginia.

Schr. Joseph & Franklin, Randolph, Virginia.

Schr. F. E. Brady, Willett, Virginia.

Schr. Scud, Brown, Virginia.

Schr. Magdalena, Wilson, Virginia.

Schr. Spray, Searls, Virginia.

Schr. General Palmer, Norton, Virginia.

Schr. Florence, Fitch, Virginia.

Schr. Flying Send, Randolph, Virginia.

Schr. J. C. Wilson, Wilson, Virginia.

WIND—Sundown, light, W., clear.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Mass., Dec. 4.—Arr. steamer Centipede, from Philadelphia.

Sld. steamer Siberia, for New-York.

CHARLESTON, Dec. 4.—Arr. ship County of Pictou, from New-York; bark Aurelia, Boston; schrs. H. Lillia, Richmond; Daylight, Baracoa; steamer Georgia, New-York.

Sld. steamers Ashland, for New-York; Virginia, Philadelphia; bark Annie Kimball, Liverpool; schrs. B. J. Lowell, Boston; N. G. Hand, Baltimore.

FORTRESS MONROE, Dec. 4.—The pilot-boat Slicer reports passed in for Baltimore the bark India, from Rio; Cuigeida, from Demerara; D. C. Chapman, from St. Jago.

Passed Out—Steamer Cuba, for Havana; barks Helen Sands, for London; Maggie M., for Aspinwall; Jane Young, for Belfast; Acquiduck, for Rio; Tantivy, for Dublin.

SAVANNAH, GA., Dec. 3.—Arr. bark St. Cloud, from Newburyport; schrs. Fred Spofford, from New-York; David Stokes, New-York; Williams and John J. Warren, and Emma Baker, from Charleston; Enchantress, from New-York; bark Athlete, Buenos Ayres; ships Chas. Chaloner, Liverpool; Geo. Skofield, Portland; Peruvian, Enderburg Island; steam-ship General Barnes, from New-York.

Cld. brig Helena, for Trieste.

EUROPEAN MARINE NEWS.

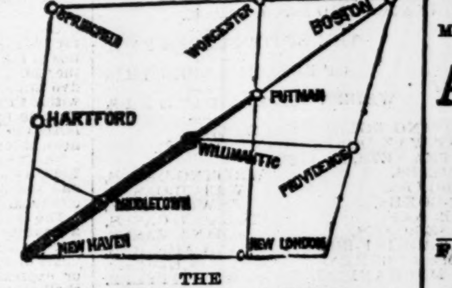
Arrivals Out.

QUEENSTOWN, Dec. 3.—The Cunard steam-ship Algeria, New-York, for Liverpool, arrived at 2 P. M. today.

NEW-YORK AND BOSTON

AIR LINE ROAD.

The following diagram will explain the positions of the different roads, forming the New-York and Boston THROUGH LINES:



THE

NewHaven, Middletown & Willimantic

RAILROAD

cuts diagonally the square formed by the existing lines, and proves by its position that it is the SHORTEST, and must ultimately be the CHIEF THOROUGHFARE BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND BOSTON.

The road opens up a prosperous and thriving section of the State of Connecticut, heretofore destitute of adequate railroad facilities, which will furnish a very important local traffic, both in freight and passengers.

It is *more than three-quarters built*, and will be completed in the Spring. The First Mortgage Seven Per Cent. Bonds, based on this line, fifty miles in length, are secured by the real estate, equipment, and valuable franchises of the road. They are issued for only one-half of the actual cost of the property, and are FREE FROM ALL TAXATION in CONNECTICUT.

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BANKERS AND DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, NO. 12 WALL-ST.

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Ladies' Silk Elastic Belts, Elastic Stockings, Abdominal Supporters, Pile Instruments, ladies', gents' and children's Shoulder Braces, Suspensory Bandages, Crutches, &c., &c.

MARSH & CO. still continue their office at No. 2 Vesey-st. Private rooms and competent females to wait upon ladies at BOTH OFFICES. Open from 8 A. M. to 6 P. M.

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Bronze Mantel and Clock Sets of three and five pieces, new styles, Louis XIV. Bronze and Porphyry. Enamel and blue turquin Gilt and Enamel, and Marble and Oxydized Silver Bronze. New Groups and Statuettes Birds and Animals. Library Sets, Inkstands, Candlesticks, Bells, Card Receivers and a variety of articles and figures in Bronze, Oxyde and Cloisonne Enamel.

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House Coats,

Dressing Robes,

"Our Fritz,"

"Chancellor,"

"Monarch,"

Scarfs,

Stylish and Fashionable,

WITH AN IMMENSE VARIETY OF

HOSIERY,

Kid, Buck-skin, Calf-skin,

AND

DOG-SKIN GLOVES,

LINED AND UNLINED.

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INITIAL HANDKERCHIEFS.

UNION ADAMS & CO.,

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